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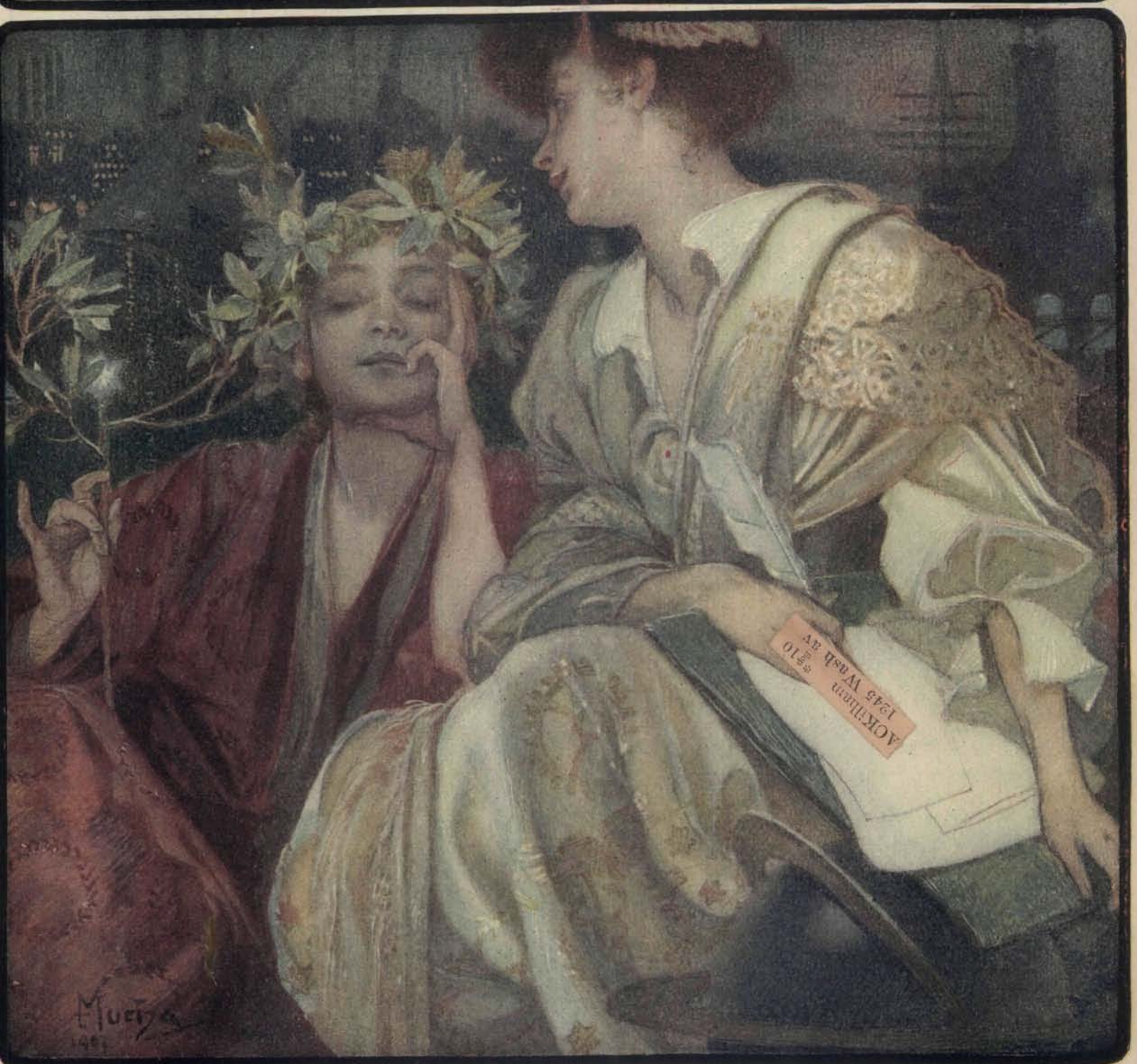

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The two figures in the design on our cover this week symbolize the contents of THE LITERARY DIGEST—journalism and literature. The former surveys and records the work of the world as it appears in workshop and commerce, which are represented in the background; while the other dreams with eyes closed, symbolizing literature, which occupies itself purely with internal inspiration. Together they comprehend the best in the world's thought—the practical and the ideal. The design is the work of Mr. Alphonse Mucha.

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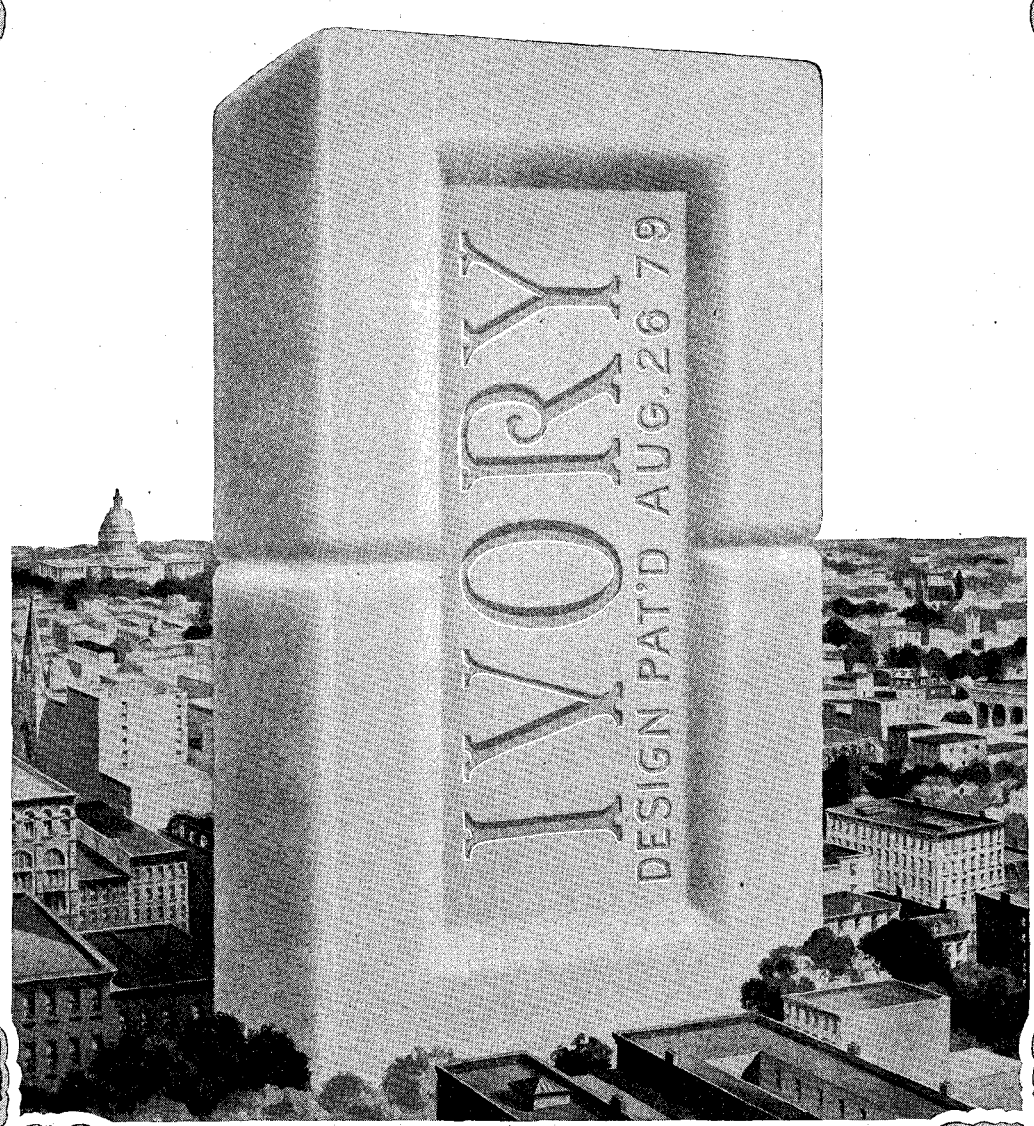

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT AND THE TRUSTS

NOT until last week, say many editorial observers, did Wall Street and the country at large awake to a clear understanding of President Taft's attitude toward the enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Law, altho when he sent to Congress his special message on trusts and railroads no less an authority than *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (Fin.) declared his proposals "more drastic than those urged by Mr. Roosevelt." In Wall Street last week's awakening was marked by flurries in security prices unparalleled since the panic of three years ago. The alleged cause of the general collapse in values was a report widely circulated in Washington dispatches that the Taft Administration was about to launch a sweeping assault upon the trusts. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), for instance, informed his readers on January 24 that "with the Beef Trust already under fire and the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases in the hands of the Supreme Court, it was made known to-day on high authority that the Administration is planning a crusade of 'trust-busting' such as this country has never seen since the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Law about twenty years ago." On the same date the correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) described the President as "quite confident" that the United States Supreme Court will sustain the Circuit Courts in both their Standard-Oil and their Tobacco-Trust decisions; and he asserted that such a result would lead to proceedings against a number of other corporations now doing business. The same dispatch suggested that "the United States Steel Corporation, being modeled on the Standard Oil, is liable to come within the fire zone." "All explanations reaching here regarding the sagging in securities, whether they be tractions, railroads, or industrials," wrote a *Herald* (Ind.) correspondent on the same day, "are summed up in the one word, 'Washington.'"

On the following day, however, the President assured the press that "sensational statements, as if there were to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries, have no foundation." The purpose of the Administration with reference to prosecutions under the Antitrust Law, he further explained, "is exactly as already stated in the President's message" of January 7. Turning back to that message we read that "it is the duty and the purpose of the Executive to direct an investigation by the Department of Justice, . . . into the history, organization, and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan, which is in violation of the Antitrust Law." As an alternative to the serious business disorder likely to result from this course the message suggests a Federal incorporation law, and goes on to say:

"Through all our consideration of this grave question, however, we must insist that the suppression of competition, the controlling of prices, and the monopoly or attempt to monopolize in interstate commerce and business, are not only unlawful, but contrary to the public good, and that they must be restrained and punished until ended."

And again:

"If they [the great corporations] attempt by a use of their preponderating capital and by a sale of their goods, temporarily at unduly low prices, to drive out of business their competitors, or if they attempt, by exclusive contracts with their patrons and threats of non-dealing, except upon such contracts or by other methods of a similar character, to use the largeness of their resources, and the extent of their output, compared with the total output, as a means of compelling custom and frightening off competition, then they disclose a purpose to restrain trade and to establish a monopoly and violate the act. The object of the Antitrust Law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital, which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production, and made its profit thereby, and took no advantage of its size by methods akin to duress to stifle competition with it."

The country will soon understand, writes one correspondent from the capital, that "it has obtained a wrong impression if it thinks the President goes to bed with one set of ideas in his mind and wakes up in the morning with those ideas completely changed." The special message to which the President referred the country for light on his attitude toward the trusts "goes further in its intimation of prosecutions than anything that has been said in the newspaper dispatches," thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "Why should there be all this excitement over the renewal of an old proposition?" asks a high Government official. In the Springfield *Republican's* (Ind.) column of Washington news we read:

"The determination of the Administration is clear not to allow combinations in restraint of trade and controlling of prices and restriction of competition, etc., tending to enslave the people, and the sooner it is realized that this is the unalterable policy of Mr. Taft and Mr. Wickersham, the better.

"A part of the business world, deceived by itself into a mental attitude of believing that this was to be if not a reactionary Administration, at least a let-alone one, is now conscious of the fact that the Roosevelt policies are indeed being continued and that there is to be no rest for the wicked."

"The tremors as to the Administration's purposes which are agitating Wall Street now were due if at any time on January 7, when Mr. Taft sent in his special message on railroads and trusts," writes the staff correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), who goes on to say:

"The President's purposes have undergone no change.

"What has happened is that Wall Street takes more seriously

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TOTTERING.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

A BIG GUN

than it did the language of that part of his message referred to in his statement, and that a portion of the Street, as is supposed, is using it for strategic objects. . . . . .

"Some people, it is held here, have banked too much on Mr. Taft's quiet manner and are tardily waking up to a purpose on his part which it neither concealed nor emphasized.

"It is realized that in Mr. Wickersham he has an agent for his work whose prior corporation experience has armed him with tools rather than at all abated his willingness to use them when his client is the Federal Government."

The President's purpose "is defined rather than qualified," remarks the same paper editorially, "by the statement that there is to be no 'indiscriminate prosecution of important industries.'" It goes on to say:

"What was done under Theodore Roosevelt was all preliminary. His Administration merely cleared the ground, did not entirely accomplish that. There was no break in purpose when Mr. Taft succeeded him, whatever vain inferences may have been drawn from the latter's more judicial temperament. It is as much a matter for congratulation that the final stages in the movement to curb the aggressions of corporations, and make them keep within their proper channels, are to be entrusted to a man of that temperament as it was that the pioneer work fell to a man of uncommon initiative and natural instinct for propaganda. A deeper conception of Mr. Taft's fixedness of purpose is dawning. It is well that the movement has so timed its own developments that the work of construction will be in his own strong and steady hands.

"The end of it all is likely to be a solution which shall retain to American society all the economies and benefits that inhere in associated effort, and yet shall give expression to those ancient ideas of well-being which hold in abhorrence all combinations that artificially enhance the price of the necessaries of life."

Mr. Taft is shaping the destinies of his Administration in his own way, remarks the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which is convinced that the "results will be righteous." To quote:

"Results are what the American people are looking for, and it makes precious little difference in the long run whether they are achieved by knock-down-and-drag-out methods, asphyxiation, or the gentlest and most persuasive of diplomacy."

The sudden consternation of last week was a trifle comic, thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in view of the President's many frank statements of his attitude toward law-breaking corporations. That these statements were at first not taken seriously by some, says the same paper, "is probably due to two causes"—

"One of them is a remembrance of McKinley; the other a remembrance of Roosevelt. President McKinley occasionally indulged in pretty strong language against the trusts. One of his messages on that subject struck a chill into the Stock Exchange. But this was only until assurances came that there was no real purpose to translate words into deeds. Then all was serene again. And it appears to have been thought that another Ohio President would proceed along McKinley's lines: officially to tell Congress that something ought to be done, but taking precious good care that nothing was done. As for the Roosevelt precedent, there was always with him such a tremendous amount of thundering in the index, such a talent for clamorous publicity, that in the absence of loud preliminary threatenings by a quieter President those who

A LUSTY INFANT.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THAT OBJECTS

felt themselves now at ease in Zion may be forgiven for supposing that he did not mean business.

"That he does, however, is evident, and it is a good thing that he does. It is high time that the laws against monopoly which the people have placed on the statute-books should have their vigor thoroughly tested. We ought to find out beyond a peradventure what instruments we have placed in the hands of justice, and with what effect they may be wielded."

"It begins to look as if the fears of well-meaning people that Cannon and Aldrich had President Taft in tow were somewhat premature," remarks the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.). The President's personal belief, based upon a study of the Sherman Antitrust Law and of the many court decisions interpreting it, explains the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is that "mere combination between previous competitors is not forbidden." "It is only the abuse of the power which combination gives which is aimed at," we are told. While agreeing with the President's interpretation, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) condemns the Sherman Law as "dangerously vague," and asserts that we are not likely to have industrial peace until it is repealed and "a statute providing for indictment on proof of local price-cutting, the making of exclusive contracts, and the like, substituted in its place." To quote:

"It must be particularly irritating to a President of judicial training, whose vocation for a long time was to discriminate and to tread narrow ledges of thought, to have it proclaimed in the public prints that it is his purpose to be non-discriminating. Nevertheless, altho he is able to suppress the present outbreak of misrepresentation, he will be greatly fortunate if it does not from time to time assail him. The Sherman Law is vague—dangerously vague. Not even the trained legal mind of the President can ana-

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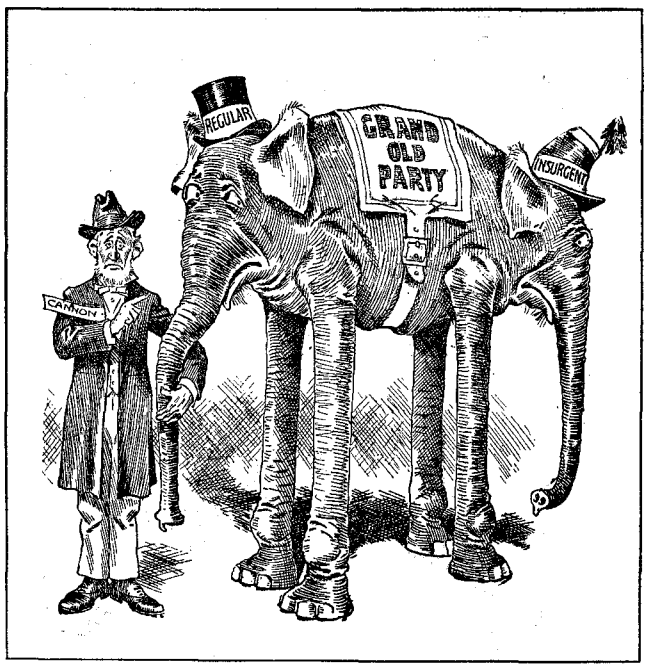
lyze its meaning in a way satisfactory to himself and within the comprehension of the average mind. This vagueness should be removed—as long as it remains it will be a plentiful source of trouble. The law-making body rather than the courts should define what is illegal monopoly—or, rather, what conduct in the direction of promoting monopoly is illegal. Penal statutes should be in specific rather than in general terms. A man has a right to know when he is violating the law and when he is not. The managers of the large corporations of the country do not now know. The Sherman Law has been in existence nearly twenty years, yet the fog as to what it permits and what it prohibits grows thicker instead of thinner."

"What constitutes a violation of the Antitrust Law?" asks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which answers its own question with a laconic "Nobody knows."

FIGHTING HIGH PRICES

"IN America we haven't supplied history with any bread riots—not even bread-and-butter-and-jam riots—but in a twinkling of an eye we have seen a meat riot leap into being and assume considerable proportions," asserts an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Sun*, while *The Daily People* (Socialist Labor), of the same city, begins an editorial entitled "The Meat Riots" with the illuminating statement that "there are as yet no meat riots." The rioting, thus far, has been economic and psychological rather than physical. While the Butte *Inter Mountain* is convinced that "the Boston Tea Party could scarcely become an American Meat Party in this day and age," other papers point out that the nation-wide outbreak of popular indignation against exorbitant prices has



UNCLE JOE—"If this is a head I win, if it's a tail I lose."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

TO BEING

already resulted in "a history-making movement." This war against high prices which was ushered in by the formation of the National Anti-Food-Trust League and the Cleveland meat boycott, has spread until there is in every important city in the country a boycott, organized or unorganized, which has in many cases reduced local meat prices, while a Federal Grand Jury is now sitting in Chicago to gather evidence for a Government prosecution of the Meat Trust. Among the causes of the increased cost of living, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes the following:

Increased gold supply.
Currency inflation.
Increased cost of production.
Tariffs.
Expansion of credit.
Speculation.
Growth of population.
Consumption overtaking production.
Short crops.
Shorter hours of labor.
Advanced wages.
Trusts.
Trade agreements.
Legislative restrictions.
Creation of new industries.
Advance in land and rent.
Taxation.
Extravagance, etc.

While all these reasons and many more receive their due share of editorial attention there is exprest the wide-spread conviction that the abnormally high price of meat is due, not to any temporary natural condition, but to an artificial wrong. In fixing the blame for this, the retailer is not entirely exonerated, since he is charged with being quite ready to overcharge his customers and to pocket exorbitant profits. Yet, admitting this, the New York *Evening Post* insists that "it does not shift the main burden of guilt from the shoulders of the men who control the main sources of our food supply," for "the evil impetus comes from above" and "a penny increase at the stockyards is a signal for more than penny increases right along the line." Moreover, by what the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* calls an "abuse of cold storage," food may be bought when plentiful and held for any length of time, "until high prices can be obtained." According to figures taken from the "Ice and Refrigeration Blue Book," by the New York *World*, there are now held in 558 cold-storage plants 14,000,000 cattle, 6,000,000 calves, 25,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 50,000 hogs, which makes "one entire animal for each adult in the United States, with enough whole animals left over to give two to each family." In one of the largest plants in New York City a *World* reporter saw food supplies being thus held for sale "as fresh products at gilt-edge figures" during a season of high prices, including the following:

"Fifty thousand pounds of halibut placed in the plant three years ago.

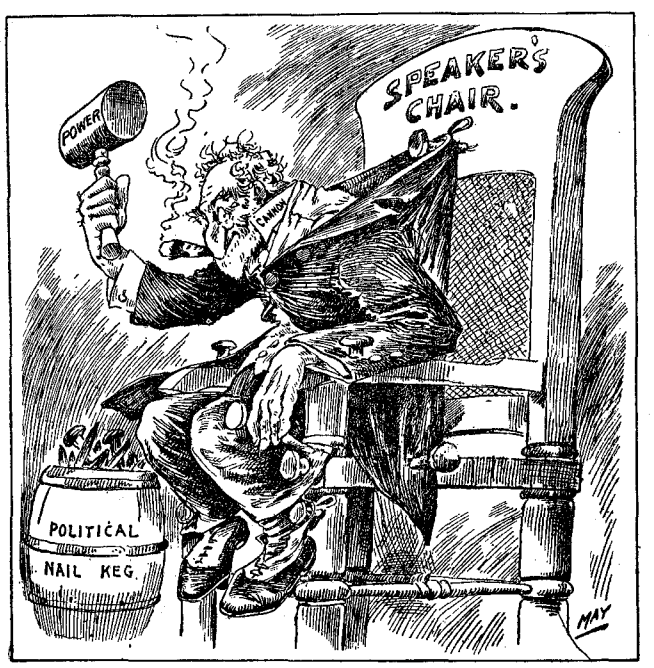
"Barrels of turkeys and geese (number not given), two years old or more.

"Three hundred cases of eggs, the remainder of 5,000 cases placed in storage beginning last April, purchased at about 18 cents per dozen and released during the past two months to be sold at from 48 to 52 cents per dozen as 'strictly fresh eggs.'

"Ten thousand cases of fish (of different varieties), from one year to three years old.

"Two hundred thousand pounds of meat held in storage for seven months."

Although the popular uprising against the high prices of meat is



UNCLE JOE—"Resign!!!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

SILENCED.

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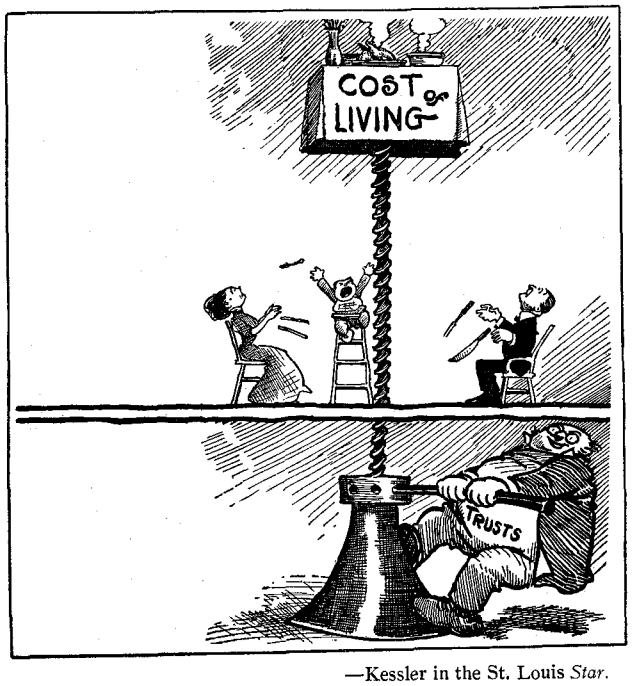
given much credit by newspaper editors for moving the Government to grapple again with the meat-packers, the present case is stated by Attorney-General Wickersham to be based upon the results of a six months' investigation which satisfied the Department of Justice that "the Beef Trust was still controlling the meat supply of the United States and was arbitrarily fixing the price in defiance of the injunction granted by Judge Grosscup in 1902." The prosecution this time, according to the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence, "will be directed against Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Company, and the National Packing Company," and "it will be alleged by witnesses of the Government that these firms, through the National Packing Company, control the price of necessaries of life, such as beef, mutton, pork, and the products thereof."

While some papers do not hold the "Meat Trust" entirely responsible for the prevailing high prices, and others, having previous failures in view, doubt if it can be found guilty of violation of the Antitrust Law, the Government's efforts to break its grip are generally commended. The Attorney-General's action will be hailed with approval by the consumer, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and the Washington *Times* believes that he must find encouragement in "being so fully backed by public sentiment."

Whether the "meat strike" is successful or not in its immediate aims, the New York *Tribune* deems the movement "significant as the first considerable attempt at joint action on the part of consumers." Producers and distributors have organized hitherto, says *The Wall Street Journal*, but now for the first time the consumers of the country have joined for cooperative effort. In such a league, wisely managed, the Washington *Star* sees a possible change in our whole system of food purveying, for "in the last analysis the people who use the goods, if they act with intelligent cooperation, can always control the price." The Denver *Times* is even more optimistic. We read:

"Out of this, if successful, may grow a great, unfailing, and general method of redress for consumers. In all our calculations upon the increased cost of living, in all our arguments against tariff and trusts, our high-living and quick-rushing Americans have assumed that we must continue to consume the highest-priced goods. Largely we have complained of laws, and have vainly hoped that somehow the courts might relieve our burdens. And here is a promised demonstration that the power to remedy it is really in our own hands. That is, where the wrong of exorbitant price is of artificial creation."



—Kessler in the St. Louis *Star*.

PLAIN

This weapon, however, finds no favor with the Jacksonville *Times-Union* or the Kansas City *Journal;* the York (Pa.) *Dispatch* believes it will do more harm than good, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* agrees with the Hartford *Courant* which finds no reason to suppose the Meat Trust to be "seriously disturbed by the boycott." *The Financier* (New York) calls attention to a piece of discouraging news for the consumer—

"The National Shoe Wholesale Association has voted to raise the price of leather foot-wear, giving as a reason that the decreased consumption of meat on the part of American people has brought about a corresponding scarcity of hides, and an advance in the price thereof.

"The ultimate consumer thus finds himself hoisted by his own petard, as it were, for until he eats more meat he can not have cheap hides or cheap shoes. His dilemma is a most perplexing one, and about the only way he can reason out the problem is that if he does eat meat he will not have money enough left to buy shoes, and if he does not continue the use of flesh food, the price of shoes will reach a point where their purchase will be almost prohibitive. This resolves itself into a simple situation where a full stomach means no shoes and an empty stomach also means no shoes."

To the New York *Call* (Soc.) such an "anti-food crusade" appears "silly" and "absurd," and its success, remarks the Chicago *Socialist*, "depends upon the same principle as that pursued by the famous old miser who tried to teach his horse to live without eating, only to have him die as soon as success seemed about to have crowned the experiment."

We find the Republican Buffalo *Express* and Philadelphia *Telegraph* joining with such representative Democratic papers as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the New York *World*, the Philadelphia *Record*, and the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, in blaming

THE AMATEUR AVIATOR.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*

LIVING

our present tariff for the oppressively high level of prices. The Kansas City *Star*, the Knoxville *Sentinel*, and the Macon *Telegraph* take a peep over the tariff wall at conditions in Windsor, the Canadian city just across the river from Detroit, where "the cost of living has departed but little from the normal." According to a press dispatch quoted by *The Telegraph:*

"It is 25 per cent. cheaper to live in Canada than in the United States, and the tariff—the pressure of which has been more keenly felt since the Payne-Aldrich 'revision'—is considered largely responsible, in view of the fact that natural conditions ought not to vary so greatly within a short half-mile."

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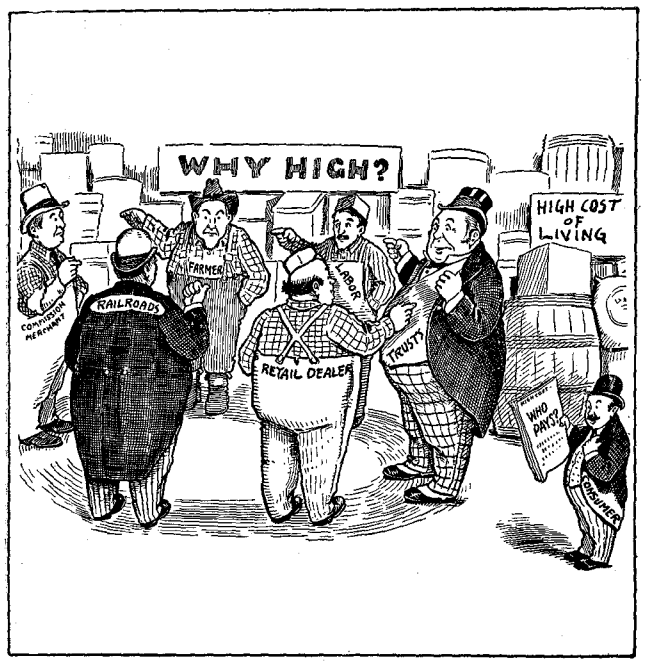
MUTTERINGS OF TARIFF WARS

"SHALL the free-born American steer be excluded from German markets through tariff discrimination—and without retaliation?" In former years such a rhetorical question would have been answered with an indignant "No! never!" But to-day public opinion almost without dissent supports the reported decision of the Administration not to enter upon a tariff war with the Government of Wilhelm II., the burden of comment being that even if Germany does unfairly exclude the American steer, yet with meat prices where they are it is as well that the American steer should remain at home. Still it is admitted that the so-called maximum and minimum rate clause of the Payne Tariff Law, the



FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING
—SAME OLD CIRCLE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AND STRONG

proposed retaliatory application of which led to the discussion with Germany, may easily become the cause of tariff hostilities, especially with the German Empire, the French Republic, and the Dominion of Canada.

The Payne Tariff Law of August 5, 1909, provided a general "minimum tariff" applicable to all countries until April 1, 1910. But it further provided that, if before the latter date the President may find that any countries are discriminating against American products, he may impose an additional tariff of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports from such countries. President Taft's recent proclamation declares that England, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey are entitled to the minimum rate, thus indicating that the maximum rate, with its additional 25 per cent. may be imposed upon the goods of other nations not mentioned in the proclamation, notably France, Germany, and Canada. However, Washington dispatches indicate not only that the United States Government will withdraw its contention that the stringent sanitary regulations upon the importation of cattle into Germany must be considered as discriminating against American cattle-raisers, but also that other differences will be amicably adjusted and that Germany, at least, will be added to the President's white list before April 1.

With matters in this unsettled state the press as a whole deprecate tariff wars and, by way of warning, sum up the probable cost of such wasteful hostilities, and the value of commercial amity. Thus *The Outlook* points out, in regard to our commerce with the six countries to which the President's proclamation accords the minimum rates that—

THE MISTRESS OF THE SITUATION.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

THINKING.

"England's trade with us exceeds $800,000,000, and Italy's $100,000,000; Russia's is not quite $40,000,000, Switzerland's is about $33,000,000, and Spain's about $30,000,000, while Turkey's is something over $3,000,000. In this list, as in the complete list of countries, England is by far our largest customer. Germany comes next."

According to the statistics of the British Government the importations from the United States in 1908 were worth more than $604,000,000.

In reference to the effects of a tariff feud with Germany the same paper says:

"In the event of a tariff war with Germany it will be interesting to note the kind of imports affected. The chief imports from Germany are chemicals, cotton goods, earthen, stone, and china-ware, fertilizers, furs, manufactures of glass, hides, hops, cutlery, manufactures of iron and steel, gloves, seeds, toys, and manufactures of wood. The chief articles of export from the United States to Germany are agricultural implements, grain, flour, copper, unmanufactured cotton, hardware, pumps, sewing-machines, shoe machinery, typewriters, oil and oil products, and tobacco. The significant thing about the above lists, however, is the fact that we import nearly $150,000,000 worth of goods from Germany, but that we export to Germany almost double that value. What do our merchants think of the possibility of losing $300,000,000 of trade for the sake of 'protecting' our manufacturers against $150,000,000 of German imports?"

While our tariff relations with France have recently been less a subject of comment, it seems agreed that there is more danger of a tariff war with that country than with any other. For France has reciprocity treaties with other nations under which, to quote the New York *Sun*, she

"can not give us the lowest rates without a greater equivalent than we offer under the minimum tariff. Her protectionists, indeed, are clamoring for higher duties instead of lower."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in fact, declares the indications to be that "France will be the only European country on whose exports the United States collects its maximum duties."

This writer says further:

"A tariff war with France now seems inevitable. The French Government has shown no disposition materially to mitigate that discrimination against American imports which constitutes an insuperable obstacle to the imposition of the minimum tariff on imports from France. The diplomatic representatives of that country,

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acting, no doubt, on instructions from Paris, take the position that this country imports from France only luxuries, for which the American consumers will gladly pay any price in order to obtain the French brands. They point out that chief among the American imports from France are wines, silks, and lace, and complacently remark that they have no fear that American hosts will serve other than French champagnes or American women wear other than French gowns, whatever price these may command.

"Unfortunately for the efforts of the Tariff Board, the value of French imports continues steadily to increase. In the five months ended with December last the total imports from France showed an increase over a like period in the previous year of 45 per cent. The figures for the last five months of 1908 show a total importation valued at $43,100,000, and for the last five months of 1909 they were $63,600,000.

"On the other hand, the imposition of the French maximum tariff on American exports is not likely to work any severe hardship to the industries of this country. That tariff has, in fact, been imposed since November 1. So long as the French Government maintains its present attitude, negotiations looking to an agreement whereby both countries will receive such benefits as may accrue from the minimum tariffs of the two nations are practically hopeless."

ARE THESE TWO NICE OLD GENTLEMEN GOING TO ALLOW THEIR MISERABLE DOGS TO GET THEM INTO A SQUABBLE?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

As for our tariff relations with Canada, the Canadian press are inclined to take the position that the United States would be the chief sufferer in a tariff war, which, it is argued, would cause the transfer of many mills and factories from the United States to Canada. Moreover, the United States is really in need of Canadian farm products and pulp-wood which the tariff tends to exclude.

Speaking of a bill introduced by Congressman Mann to postpone the date on which the maximum rates shall become effective and to exempt pulp-wood from increased duties, *The Canadian Journal of Commerce* (Montreal) says:

"They aim, no doubt, at averting a trade war with Canada, which, by the way, has no great terrors for Canadians.

"Lumber, hides, pulp-wood, copper, silver, and other things are among the necessities of the United States, and we shall experience no trouble in marketing them there as usual. So far it looks as if the United States consumer really is to pay the increased duties on pulp-wood if the increase is insisted upon."

On the other hand the papers of the United States deplore the possibilities of any friction with Canada. The Boston *Advertiser* declaims against "the suicidal folly of a tariff war with Canada," as indicated by recent statistics published by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

SLAMMING THE OPEN DOOR

WISE newspaper oracles who have followed the established principle of reserving their prophecies until after the event, now speak of "the foreordained rejection by Russia and Japan of Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways," and the Secretary of State is the subject of much criticism that is, perhaps, somewhat premature. "Another fiasco has been added to the Knox list," says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. "He never meddles but he muddles," grumbles the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* and the Boston *Transcript* finds him lacking in that "imaginative faculty" which is "an invaluable possession to a diplomatist." Yet the London *Times* is disposed to congratulate the Secretary of State, tho perhaps sarcastically, on the ground that he

"can justly claim to have promoted in one respect the ends which American statesmanship had in view when Mr. Roosevelt brought the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia together at Portsmouth. Mr. Knox's proposals have for the first time brought Russia and Japan into the closest communion of ideas with regard to their interests in the very region which was the origin and scene of their long and sanguinary struggle."

The reply of Japan in declining the proposal that the Manchurian railroad holdings of that country and Japan shall be sold to China under an international guaranty of neutrality, is based, according to news dispatches from Tokyo, on the following sweeping reasons:

"The American plan would be of no advantage whatever to Japan.

"It would afford no advantage to China.

"It would not change the commercial situation in Manchuria, where Japan is adhering strictly to its pledges of an 'open door' and equal opportunity."

Russia's attitude is perhaps best exprest by the statement in the semi-official *Novoye Vremya* that:

"In rejecting the American proposals Russia in her note says that the acceptance of Mr. Knox's suggestions would injure her State and private interests, which were established by colossal efforts and sacrifices."

Yet the New York *Times* takes occasion to recall that Article 7 of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which reads:

"Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, and nowise for strategic purposes."

This leads *The Times* thus to comment upon the apparent interpretation of the treaty by the nations that were party thereto:

"We have misunderstood, it seems, the spirit and meaning of the Portsmouth Treaty. We now learn that Russia has interests and purposes of a political and strategic nature in Manchuria. We learn from Japan that her interests preclude her adhesion to the principle of Mr. Knox's proposal, which was simply the principle of equal opportunity."

Many papers, however, find balm in the fact that an imperial edict has been issued at Peking, authorizing a loan for the construction of the Chinchow-Tsitsihar-Sigun railroad, Mr. Knox's alternative proposition. The new road is to be about 700 miles long, will cost about $25,000,000, and is to run from Chinchow on the Gulf of Pechili to Sigun near the Siberian border. It will not only open new Manchurian territory, but will also, it is said, to some extent terminate the absolute monopoly of Manchurian transportation now held by Russia and Japan.

Taking the view that the building of the new road will act as a barrier to Russian and Japanese schemes, the Springfield *Republican* questions the effect of our policy upon our relations with Japan. Says this paper:

"A broad and far-reaching question of statesmanship is this—how far is it wise for the United States to go in antagonizing Japanese ambitions in Manchuria in view of the fact that it will probably be necessary, in order to satisfy our Pacific Coast States,

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to refuse to gratify Japanese wishes in the framing of the clauses of the new treaty bearing upon immigration?"

But the Chicago *Record-Herald*, despite the international scolding that has followed Mr. Knox's proposal, suggests that the rejection of the plan may not be final, as neutralization may yet be found the best safeguard against serious collision of interests in Manchuria.

NO PANAMA LIBEL CASE

WHAT seems to be the only regret over the failure of the Government prosecution of the publishers of the New York *World* in the so-called Panama libel case, is thus humorously exprest by the Springfield *Republican*:

"Had the case gone to the jury, the details of the Panama revolution would have been exposed in a way to startle the country and much fresh historical material concerning the establishment of the 'republiquita' would have become available."

The decision of Judge Hough, of the United States District Court in New York, dismissing the Federal indictment against the proprietors of *The World* is condensed by that paper in the sentence, "There is no Federal libel law to muzzle the American press." The prosecution was instituted by Mr. Roosevelt during his Presidency, with the object of punishing the proprietors of the paper for the publication of alleged libels against different individuals in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal property and subsequent events on the Isthmus.

It will be remembered that a few months ago Judge Anderson, in the Federal Court in Indianapolis, ruled that the proprietor and editor of the Indianapolis *News*, in which similar statements were published, could not be removed to the District of Columbia for trial. The two decisions dispose of the Panama libel cases, unless they are reopened before the Supreme Court.

As *The World* points out, the Federal prosecution was instituted under "an act to protect harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes," the specific claims being that the circulation of twenty-nine copies of the alleged libel at the Government post at West Point, and the sending of one copy to a post-office inspector in the Government building in New York City, gave the Federal courts jurisdiction. Had this contention been upheld, *The World* sets forth—

"As there are no fewer than 2,809 reservations corresponding in general to West Point and the Federal building, there is no newspaper printed in the United States which would not be subject to Federal prosecution for libel in some of these jurisdictions. A newspaper of very large circulation might be indicted in all of them and for a single article which was neither written nor printed in any of them."

The New York *Evening Post* is at pains to remind us that Judge Hough merely decided that a Federal statute did not apply, and it therefore refuses to join in any jubilations over a triumph for "the liberty of the press." *The Post* says further:

"If the indictment had not been quashed, the trial would have practically gone on in accordance with the New York libel law. But that remains just what it was. Under it, Mr. Charles Taft and Mr. Douglas Robinson—not any fancied 'Government,' but the persons who were supposedly libeled—could proceed against *The World* to-morrow. As Judge Hough remarked, 'the extremely defamatory matter printed as set forth in the indictment' rendered the publisher 'liable at common law in every county of the State of New York.' The point to bear in mind is that the decision of Judge Hough is no warrant at all for reckless and unfounded charges in the press. No liberty of the press in the sense of license has been upheld. Newspapers must still walk with the fear of the law of libel before their eyes. That law is severe—in some respects, too severe; but it is the local law, not a far-away Federal artificiality, invented for the occasion. Even an editor, it is now settled, has the same right as a burglar to be tried in the jurisdiction where his crime was committed."

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HOOKWORM

FAR from resenting his million-dollar gift to eradicate the hookworm disease, as some in the South seem to do, the recent Southern Health Conference is attracting notice by its action in passing unanimously a resolution thanking Mr. Rockefeller by name for his generosity. By a rising vote this gathering adopted the resolution offered by Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland to "extend to Mr. John D. Rockefeller their sincere thanks for his munificent and humanitarian gift to our people to aid them in the arrest and cure of the hookworm disease." The Conference met in Atlanta on January 18 and 19, at the instance of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Georgia State Board of Health, of which Dr. Westmoreland is president. The gathering is referred to as "the first organized effort in the South to take up this particular line of work," and its importance may be imagined when we read the statement that 25 per cent. of the Southern cotton-mill workers are afflicted with this enervating and debilitating malady. There is no doubt that millions of Southerners are affected, says Mr. Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Cooperative Union of America, in the Atlanta *Constitution*, and "the financial loss to the South through the paralyzed industrial functions of this great army of infected, as well as the direct toll of life, are in the realm of the incalculable."

DR. WILLIS F. WESTMORELAND,

Of Atlanta, who introduced the resolution at the Southern Health Conference thanking John D. Rockefeller for his gift of $1,000,000 to the South for the eradication of the hookworm disease.

Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the Marine Hospital Service, "who has unquestionably done more than any other one individual to rouse the section to the gravity of the situation" (to quote *The Constitution*) made an interesting and important address. After tracing the early history of the disease and crediting Dr. H. F. Harris with being "not only the first man to recognize the eggs of the hookworm, but the first to fully realize the danger of this disease," he went on:

"When the American troops returned from Porto Rico they brought the disease back to this country. Fully 30 per cent. of the deaths in Porto Rico occur from the hookworm disease. In 1902 a bottle of different parasites was sent to me from the South, and I discovered that they were not the hookworm of Europe, but were of a different species of the same parasite. At that time Dr. Harris declared that it was the most common and dangerous disease of the Southern States. I thought at first that he had exaggerated, but he had not. I soon found out he was right.

"Out of 130 cotton-mills that I investigated I found that more than 12 per cent. of the employees were afflicted with the hookworm disease to such an extent that it was not necessary for me to use the microscope to discover the larvæ. I say now that 25 per cent. of the employees of the Southern cotton-mills have the hookworm disease. Those mills that are in the sand districts of the South have employees at the rate of 70 per cent. suffering with the hookworm disease. There are some localities where 90 per cent. of the people living there have this terrible disease.

"This meeting is the first step in a conservation movement which will mean incalculable progress in the South's history.

"For years the most faithful research work has been done of the hookworm disease. The existence, prevalence, and destructiveness

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of the hookworm disease are no longer regarded as theories. The subject has been thoroughly exploited at the Conference by men who are experts. The representative men who have come as delegates will carry back to their States the message of an organization to wipe out the disease and to educate the people in the necessity of more sanitary living."

A NORTHERN LIGHT ON THE "MAGAZINE SUBSIDY"—Does the present postal rate of 1 cent a pound on magazines amount to a practical subsidy? "Personally," declares Mr. Robert J. Collier in the editorial pages of *Collier's Weekly*, "I believe the Postmaster-General is mistaken in his costs; that, if Congress and the various Government departments were charged, at least on the books of the Post-office, with mail carried free under the franking privilege; if the expense involved in the free delivery of newspapers within county limits were ascertained; if the Rural Free Delivery were charged with its share of the deficit, and if the contracts with railroads for carrying mail were adjusted on a scientific basis, the magazines would be found to be responsible for a very small share, if any, of the deficit." In the latest report of the Postmaster-General of Canada the New York *World* finds facts which seem to lend a certain amount of inferential support to Mr. Collier's belief. In the Dominion on our north the postal rate for second-class matter is only a quarter of a cent a pound, yet the Canadian Post-office reports a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 as against our deficit of seventeen times that amount. Says *The World:*

"Canada is a country of small population and great distances. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, the mail-carrying mileage of the Dominion increased 1,312,073 miles. The first-class matter grew in volume over 4 per cent. The expenditure, owing to expansion of service, increased $586,456.66 as compared with the previous year. In August, 1908, the drop-letter rate for cities having a carrier service was reduced from 2 cents per ounce to 1 cent. The second-class rate of ½ cent per pound for regular weekly and monthly publications which required to be transmitted more than 300 miles was abolished, together with the zone restriction, and they are now dispatched to any part of Canada for ¼ of a cent a pound, or one-fourth the United States rate, while the free area for publications has been extended from a radius of 20 miles to 40. It is surely as far from Montreal, Canada, to Vancouver or the Klondike as it is from New York to San Francisco or Seattle."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RIDING on a monorail must be something like sliding down the banister.—*Toledo Blade.*

A CRAZY man at Traverse City posed as Dr. Cook. He must have been crazy.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

HOW far that little dollar has to go. So toils a poor man in a high-priced world.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, it is announced, has more than 8,000 vertebrae for the Smithsonian Institution. What a pity they are not for Congress.—*Pittsburg Post.*

WE see that Colonel Roosevelt writes wondering whether James J. Jeffries can come back. Probably Mr. Jeffries is similarly wondering in regard to the colonel.—*New York Herald.*

FIVE hundred employees of New York City have been dismissed on the ground that there is nothing for them to do. Pretty flimsy ground, Tammany thinks.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

COUNT ZEPPELIN announces that he will keep right on making preparations to go to the North Pole in his balloon. He should be strongly urged to take at least one white man with him.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ST. LOUIS receives five cases of hair from China. This is somebody's cue.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THERE are worse men in the world than Joseph Cannon. Think what a big world it is.—*Columbia State.*

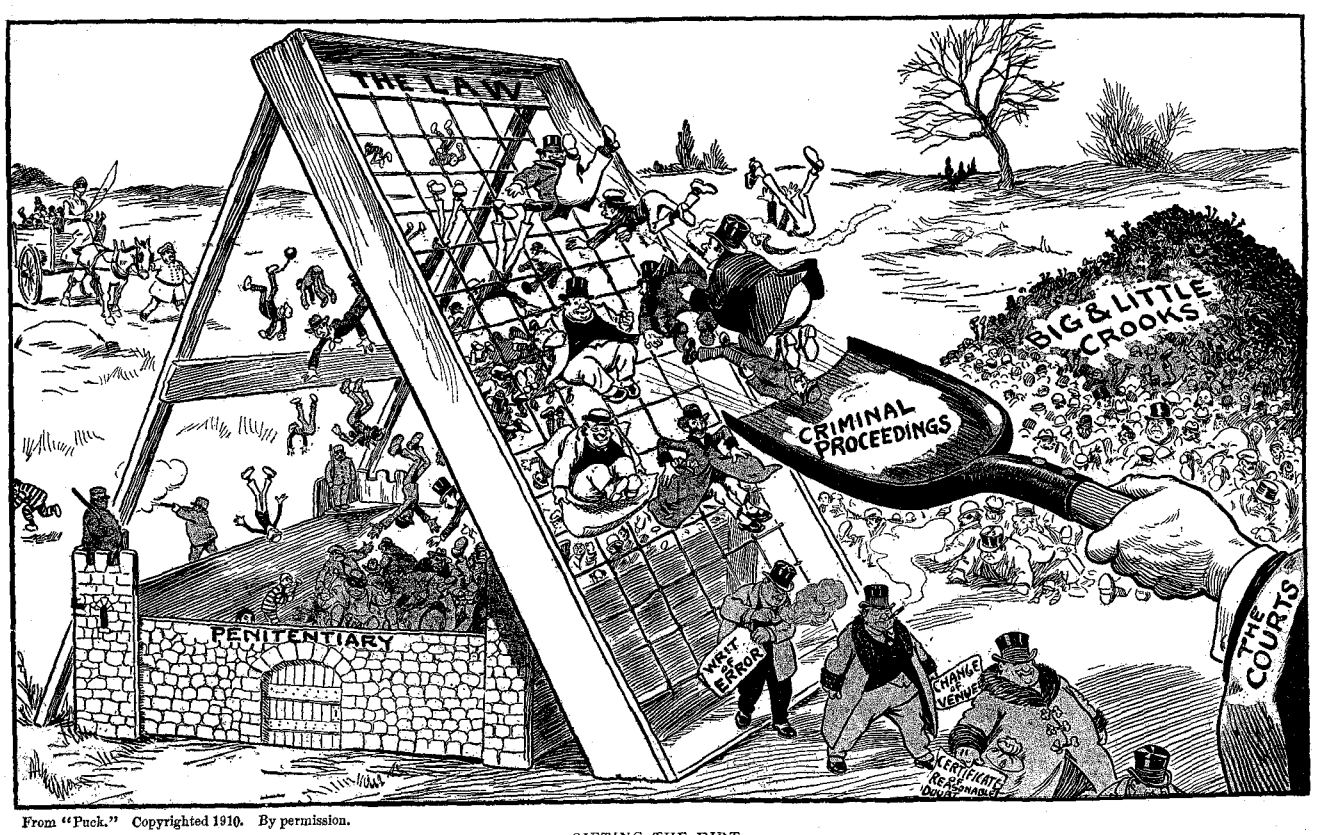
THE English people think they are doing a nervy thing in trying to defeat the lords, but let them try to bust a few trusts.—*Atlanta Journal.*

A RUSSIAN terrorist recently confessed he shot the wrong general. There is always hope for the man who is willing to admit he made a mistake.—*Toledo Blade.*

JAPAN would have performed a greater service for the administration if it had sent 2,000 olive branches to Washington instead of 2,000 cherry trees.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE Beef Producers' congress will hold a meeting for the purpose of teaching women how to use the cheaper cuts of beef so much in evidence nowadays. The dentists must be behind this movement.—*Denver Times.*

CHAMP CLARK announces that he desires to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives, but adds that he wishes to avoid being a czar. Champ is going to get one of his wishes.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



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SIFTING THE DIRT.

Some day, perhaps, the screen we use will have a coarser mesh. —Glackens in *Puck.*

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WHY CANADA PREFERS AMERICANS

AMERICANS are the immigrants whom Canada welcomes "with open arms" in preference to the home-seekers of any other nationality, says a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) who takes a Gallic rap at Britain while paying a compliment to the United States. England, we are told, is too apt to look upon her colonies as dumping-grounds for "ne'er-do-weels." Canada, however, declines to be the last refuge of incompetent Anglo-Saxon paupers. Even the Swedes are preferred to the British newcomers. Hence the stringent laws on the landing of foreigners, and the regulations in force at every Canadian seaport for deporting the unfit. On this point the present writer remarks:

"The Canadian laws regulating immigration, which are already extremely strict, tend to become more and more so. At the present time every immigrant, man or woman, of eighteen years of age or over, must possess $25 on landing, or at least prove that he has obtained lucrative employment in Canada, or has a home awaiting him or her with honest and well-established Canadians. Even in such cases the admission of such is conditional. If at the end of two years the immigrant can not earn his living, if he lives on public charity or has come into the hands of the police, he is relentlessly expelled from Canadian territory."

The immigration of English contingents and of England's "Submerged Tenth" under the auspices of the Salvation Army has been more to the benefit of England than of Canada, declares this writer, who proceeds:

"The Canadians very much prefer Scandinavians, who are solid and serious in character. The Americans, however, are most warmly welcomed, and are received with open arms. They are, indeed, found to be more enterprising, more energetic, more temperate than the English. Above all they are better adapted to their new environment. It is thus that the natural affinities of the two peoples counterbalance their political divergencies."

The above statements are supported by abundant statistics which are thus stated:

"In 1908 we find that the streams of British immigration into Canada dwindled in volume by 60 per cent. From 1897 to 1908 only 18 per cent. of the total immigrants settling in Canada were English, while the Yankees were 43 per cent. With regard to deportation, the figures are in inverse ratio. While last year 880 English were expelled, only 41 Yankees were returned as incapable of earning their salt."

The result of this preference for Americans in Canada is wide-reaching. As this writer puts it:

"Canada is thus being peopled by Americans of the United States. It is estimated that during the year 1909 from 75,000 to 100,000 immigrants crossed the southern frontier of Canada to settle in the Canadian Northwest. They had been preceded, since 1904, by some 200,000 other citizens of the Union. Thanks to immigration the population of Canada has gained a million inhabitants since the beginning of the twentieth century. The increase in commerce has been proportionate, and in the same period of time has recorded an advance of $178,000,000. The production of wool in the three great provinces of Western Canada has shown an increase of 100,000,000 quintals above what it was ten years ago. But as in the same provinces there are still nearly 10,000 acres of fertile lands as yet uncultivated, it is evident that the stream of American immigration is by no means likely to abate."

The favor with which Canadians regard these thrifty, steady, hardy immigrants of the southern Republic is likely not only to add to the wealth and population of the Dominion but to result in important political consequences in regard to the Mother Country, we are told:

"It is indubitable that such a movement and migration as we have outlined is pregnant with the gravest political consequences. The Canadian population, ceaselessly being swelled by the accession of a non-British element, must become more and more estranged from the Mother Country. Yankees, Scandinavians, Galicians, and the Canadians proper who speak the French language, are gradually growing into a separate and distinct nationality, and are leaving the sphere of attraction presented by the genius and the interests of the Imperial Government. And the more they do so the more swiftly will they gravitate toward that center which is found in the great Confederation of States which is their neighbor."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LATIN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF KNOX

SOME apprehension seems to have been aroused in the Latin Republics by Secretary Knox's interference in Nicaragua, to judge from their organs of public opinion. Mr. Knox, it will be recalled, came out with a public statement in the midst of the revolution, declaring against President Zelaya and in favor of the revolutionists. If this is to be the policy of the Washington Government, the feelings of South American Presidents menaced by revolutions may be imagined. Zelaya fled to Mexico, where the feeling seemed to run very strongly in his favor. *La Iberia*, published in the Mexican capital, suspects that Secretary Knox's statement betrays our desire to extend our rule over all Central America. It says bitterly:

"The Government of the United States has decided to take strong action in matters relative to American expansion in Central America. The last scruples have been carelessly brushed aside. . . . It is useless to follow Mr. Knox in his epistolary wanderings; his charges are wild and indefinite and reveal nothing new. None of them could be made the basis of war upon the sovereign State of Nicaragua alone. The five Republics in a condition similar to Nicaragua could be attacked for exactly the same reasons."

The *Diario del Hogar*, of the same city, goes even further and calls upon the Latin-American nations to unite against the Yankee aggressor. To quote its words:

"The people of Mexico protest unanimously against the Yankee intervention. In view of this flagrant violation of the rights of independent nations the outraged nationalities must rise; the sister races must stand side by side and affirm their community of origin and of ideals.

"In presence of this powerful and open threat of oppression we must forget our differences and unite for the welfare of Latin America, for the weal of our respective countries and to protect our independence.

"The eagle on the White House is sharpening its claws ready to prey upon our liberties. The Yankee Napoleon is already disposing of our future, forgetting that St. Helena is not far.

"Be assured, O Central Americans, that as soon as the nations enclosed between the Rio Grande and Patagonia fathom the true intentions of those self-appointed apostles of a civilization they do not themselves understand, they shall form an indissoluble alliance which will bring about once more the Homeric tragedy enacted at Waterloo.

"Central Americans, the sympathies of the Mexican people are on your side. Courage!"

In contrast with these defiant and bellicose utterances the *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro) expresses full confidence in America's political fair dealing. This is one of the most influential organs in Brazil, and it states editorially that the attempt to raise suspicion against the United States is foolish. It remarks:

"It need hardly be said that whatever is done to maintain the standards of civilization in Central America will redound to the advantage of every South American Republic. Therefore the Nicaraguans themselves, if they be of the worthy sort, will rejoice to witness the termination of a system of turbulence within the limits of their own country. An attempt has been made to incite the fears of South American patriots on the score of North American ambitions. We see no reason to be misled by such arguments.

"It is perfectly well understood in all South American Republics that Europe would gladly see North American influence diminished

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in every capital from Caracas to Buenos Aires. It is natural for the European diplomatists who come here to think the United States an over-ambitious Power. But no European effort to sow discord between ourselves and our great neighbor in the North can possibly succeed. South Americans welcome Europeans in the capacity of investors. They understand how thoroughly beneficial for ourselves is the exploitation of our resources with the aid of imported capital. The South Americans likewise intend to protect the investments of the Europeans here. But in attaining this commercial ideal it is equally essential to maintain the political ideal which, in the main, was derived from North America. If we rejoice to-day in the republican form of government, it is because we had the benefit of the great example of the Republic of Washington.

YI WAN YON.

The Premier of Korea who was assassinated on December 22 by a Korean as a protest against Japanese domination.

"Foolish, then, is the effort to create suspicion of the United States in South America on the basis of what happens in Nicaragua. That Republic is, we hope, in a fair way to pacification and peaceful regeneration upon a basis satisfactory to its people. We express no opinion upon the merits of the controversy, but we see in its progress no basis for cavil at the attitude of the United States. Perhaps objection might be taken to the form of recent diplomatic negotiation."

This is a feeling to which some South American statesmen have given expression. In the Brazilian Senate when Central American affairs were alluded to during a debate on foreign affairs, the attitude of the United States found warm defenders as we read in the *Dia* (Rio Janeiro). In the neighboring Argentine Republic there has been little expression of dissatisfaction with the tendencies of Washington diplomacy from the first manifestation of Nicaraguan turbulence. To the well-informed and influential *Prensa* (Buenos Aires) it seems as if much recent agitation against the United States had been inspired by sinister influences:

"Every now and then a determined effort is made to inspire suspicion of the United States in the South American mind. At the time of the gathering of the last session of the Pan-American Congress it seemed as if the foes of the Yankees were determined to ruin them in our good opinion. Luckily, the misrepresentations of American policy which have their origin in Europe deceive no one here.

"Of the latest effort to discredit the diplomacy of Washington here, it suffices to say that the Argentine looks to North America as to its best friend. It is perhaps the plain truth that Nicaraguan affairs might be the subject of negotiations in which the representatives of some Powers in South America would be out of touch with the policy of the men in Washington. That, however, affords no basis for recent dread lest South America learn to distrust the North Americans. At no time has South American opinion been more favorably imprest by the attitude of North Americans generally than it is to-day. There seems little reason to doubt that the prevailing mutual good-will between South and North America will endure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL JAPAN ANNEX KOREA?

SOON after the assassination of Prince Ito by a Korean a number of Japanese politicians and journalists in Tokyo organized an association for the purpose of urging the Government to take a decisive step toward the final settlement of the Korean question, and adopted a resolution which, according to the Japanese press, runs somewhat as follows: "In view of the existing conditions in Korea we deem it imperative to fix our policy toward that country and carry it out without delay." Ambiguous and almost meaningless as this resolution sounds, yet if we read between the lines it is not difficult to understand that the real aim of the association is the immediate annexation of the peninsula. Simultaneously with this resolution the *Mainichi-dempo*, a Tokyo daily, publishes an interview purporting to emanate from a former Japanese minister to Korea. In this interview this anonymous diplomat expresses the opinion that so long as Korea is allowed to remain in its present uncertain status, the Koreans will never cease to plot against the new régime, thus blocking the progress of reform and bringing needless suffering upon the masses. He declares that inasmuch as the Japanese annexation of Korea is recognized by everybody, both foreign and Japanese, as the only final solution of the question,

A "CONSISTENT POLICY."
Japan's "influence" advances from Korea to China.
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"THERE WAS A CROWN OFFERED HIM."
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

CHINESE VIEWS OF JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

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the present is the most opportune moment to take the decisive step. This Japanese statesman, as several Tokyo dailies surmise, seems to be Mr. Oishi, now one of the leaders of the opposition party. While his views on the annexation question are indorsed by a few Tokyo journals, the majority of the leading newspapers give them no encouragement. The *Kokumin*, the profest organ

JAPAN TAKES THE CAKE.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

of the Government, warns the nation not to take any course which would make it appear that the Japanese are making political capital out of the assassination of Prince Ito. If Japan were to make at this particular moment any alteration to her Korean policy with a view to annexation, the Koreans, this journal thinks, would inevitably suspect that Japan means to take vengeance upon them on account of the act of a solitary lunatic, thus aggravating the unrest still existing in some parts of the peninsula. The advocates of annexation, it holds, are indulging in sentimentalities to give vent to their indignation caused by the tragic end of Prince Ito, and nothing can be more dangerous than to discuss such a grave question on the spur of momentary impulse. In its opinion the Residency-General has shown itself fully capable of coping with the situation in Korea, and it is only fair to leave the working out of its destiny to the Koreans themselves under the guidance of the Resident-General.

While the Japanese press was discussing annexation, Il Chin Hoi, one of the three powerful political associations in Korea, also passed, perhaps by coincidence, a resolution advocating the amalgamation of the peninsula with Japan. In accord with this resolution the society early in December presented a memorial to the Korean Emperor as well as to the Resident-General and the Premier of Korea. These memorials, as reported by the Japanese press, are of considerable length, but in reality they mean very little. After declaring that the society, with all patriotic Koreans, desires to maintain the dignity of the Korean Emperor, the memorials naively conclude with the statement that by becoming an integral part of the Japanese Empire, Korea will also enter the rank of great Powers, thus gaining all the rights and privileges enjoyed by a first-class nation. The comment of the *Yorodzu*, a Tokyo daily, upon this sudden move of the Korean society seems to voice the general sentiment among the Japanese. We read:

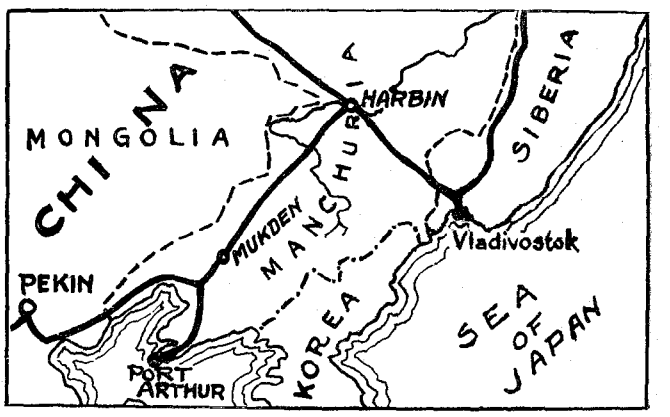
"No one acquainted with the political situation in Korea can help doubting the sincerity of the Il Chin Hoi in raising this sudden cry for amalgamation. The Koreans are born intriguers, and the present agitation is nothing but a scheme concocted to bring about the downfall of the Korean Ministry now in power. The profest object of this move is the promotion of the welfare of the Korean people, but under the thin veil of this apparently patriotic motive lurks the sinister design of the leaders of the society, who have long coveted the meed of ministerial positions. Besides, it is the chimera of chimeras to presume that the political fusion of Korea with our country will, as if by magic, suddenly convert that decrepit nation into a first-class Power. The hope of Korea's salvation lies in the thoroughgoing reformation of its internal conditions, and in no other process. If Korea and Japan are to become one nation both in form and in reality, that culmination must be reached only by natural process—a process of mutual assimilation of the Koreans and Japanese. The amalgamation of the two nations by artificial means at this stage of Japanese rule in the peninsula will do more harm than good, both to the Koreans and to ourselves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SET-BACK FOR OUR DIPLOMACY

THE papers of Europe and Asia express either amusement or indignation over the American Secretary of State's plan for the disposal of the Manchurian railroad. He has made a blunder, which is worse than committing a crime, we are told. His scheme is "Utopian"; he has roused Japanese suspicions of a bunco game, is the opinion of other organs. The Russian press maintains that he is leading England into a trap, where the latter country will be caught violating a treaty engagement. Mr. Knox proposes to take the Manchurian railroad out of politics by inducing this country, Great Britain, France, and Germany to lend China sufficient money to buy up the whole line. Meanwhile the four Powers would not only provide the money, but would also supervise the working of the roads. In this way Mr. Knox would "neutralize" the railroad, while maintaining "the open door." The European press either derides, or else fiercely condemns, what the London *Spectator* styles "a remarkable and daring proposal," which it thinks implies an attempt to palm off a gold brick on Asia. Hence we read in this fastidious journal:

"To buy the railways which Russia and Japan have already built, and to complete those which are in prospect, would be a very great financial undertaking. Moreover, the four Powers, even acting in conjunction with Russia and Japan, as Mr. Knox no doubt intends that they should do, could not work the railways without policing the country. In other words, there would have to be something like an international occupation of a large part of Manchuria. As might have been expected, opinion both in Russia and Japan is hostile to the proposal. Japan has bitter memories of the manner in which the advantages she won in the Chino-Japanese War of 1895 were taken away from her, and she probably sees in Mr. Knox's proposal a similar attempt to jockey her once more."

Mr. Knox has been caught napping, or has caught himself, declares the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). There is "a forgotten



THE RAILROAD MR. KNOX PROPOSED TO "NEUTRALIZE."

document" which renders the compact he suggests impossible. This organ of Mr. Stolypine reminds the American Secretary that in 1899 Great Britain signed an agreement with Russia, by which English capitalists were precluded from seeking railroad or other commercial privileges north of the Great Wall. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks that Russians have every reason for distrusting Americans, and for rejecting this neutralization project. America's behavior during the Japanese War is cited in justification of this distrust. In the course of a long article in the Paris *Temps* we

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find the scheme strongly condemned, and France is evidently determined to do nothing without the countenance of her Russian ally, whom, says this leading Paris organ, Mr. Knox seems inclined coolly to ignore. The London *Times* thinks Mr. Knox ought to have followed the example of Mr. Hay, by learning beforehand what the Powers thought about the matter. After stating that Russia, as represented by the whole Russian press, would not "dream of abandoning the control of her communications with Vladivostok," this great organ proceeds:

"Had she entertained views of her position and policy in the Far East compatible with such a surrender, she would hardly have devoted millions, which she needed for other purposes, to increasing the carrying power of the road. The attitude of Japan has been equally significant. She has shown by the whole course of her diplomatic action for the last three years how immense is the

MANCHURIA'S LOVERS.

Miss Manchuria has three suitors, who pretend to be very friendly among themselves; but their fine words deceive nobody.
—*Tokyo Puck.*

value which she attaches to the portion of the line which constitutes one of the chief material fruits of her victories. . . . . .

"The position of the other Powers interested was not more difficult to foresee than was that of Japan and Russia. It is determined by their alliances and their understandings. All of them, of course, approve the principles laid down by Mr. Knox, but to all of them the practical difficulties in the application of his scheme are painfully clear. They are constrained to look upon that project as Utopian—so Utopian that most European statesmen, we imagine, must feel considerable surprize that it should have been put forward and made public by the responsible Minister of one of the greatest of world-Powers without the customary precaution of 'sounding' beforehand the two Governments whose interests it so directly affects. By his neglect to do so he must cause considerable embarrassment to all the Governments he has addrest."

The Japanese papers show great excitement over Mr. Knox's proposal, which they charge with "naïveté." Altho England is Japan's ally and may seem to join in what is a hostile demonstration against a friend, by tacitly acquiescing in this "new diplomacy," says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, yet Japanese indignation seems to be directed more against Germany than against any other European Power. This is blindness, remarks this semi-official paper, and is as remarkable as it is unaccountable. To quote from the editorial cited:

"This groundless indignation is quite of a piece with the want of perception and ignorance of perspective which are so conspicuous in Japanese journalism. But it is quite possible that the Japanese themselves, on mature reflection, will find that Mr. Knox's plan has by no means an unfavorable side for Japan. Moreover, the United States, as far as we know, has no intention whatever of forcing the acceptance of this proposal upon unwilling Asia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE DRAWS CLOSER TO AMERICA

FRANCE was as much interested in the life and theories of Franklin as Thomas Jefferson in the dreams of Mirabeau. The sword of Lafayette was a factor in the consummation of American independence only second to the voice of Patrick Henry. It is by no means a mere coincidence that we talk about a French colony in New York, and an American colony in Paris. The exchange of professors between Harvard and the Sorbonne is a witness to the ties that connect the Eastern and Western Republics. Now a "French-American Association" has been formed in Europe for the express purpose of rendering still more intimate the artistic, literary, commercial, and political relations of the two countries, and this is being accomplished under the auspices of no less a person than Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, the eminent historian and Academician, as we gather from the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris). At a banquet at which the new scheme was launched Mr. Hanotaux was called upon to address the guests, who were representative men in the field of French literature, art, commerce, and politics. From his speech as reported in the weekly review referred to we learn that one of the first activities of the new organization will be the publication of a review, *La Revue France-Amérique*, the aim of which will be "to foster mutual love between France and America."

Besides the authority that is usually attached to the statements of Mr. Hanotaux, his speech contained passages of far-reaching import. In reference to the rôle that the United States will eventually play in the twentieth century, Mr. Hanotaux remarked that, placed between the two oceans, the United States holds the lever that regulates the affairs of the world. Its power has already been felt in the maintenance of equilibrium between Russia and Japan in the Far East. In the future, perhaps, the intervention of the United States in the quarrels of European nations might be inevitable. Situations such as we have seen in the past will very likely occur in the future, and no discerning statesman can overlook the possibility of American preponderance in the world. To quote the orator's words:

"This is one of the constant preoccupations of the German Emperor. And as is usually the case with him, he does not hesitate to speak of this problem of American supremacy in conversations that are scarcely confidential. How often he utters the word *America!* His keen anxiety loves to scrutinize all difficulties, and you can wager that he knows many a time how the wind is blowing."

The last part of Mr. Hanotaux's address is devoted to the discussion of the plans of the organization *France-Amérique*, and the speaker takes here the opportunity to declare that the work of the new society will not be toward penetration or expansion but rather toward collaboration and accord. In the words of the Foreign Minister:

"We can receive from America at least as much as we can give. The fact that our ancient civilization is perhaps more refined should cause her to derive a beneficial influence from the vigorous life, the reality, the energy of the new continent. Our ancient cities have their cathedrals and their castles; the new cities of America have their factories and their sky-scrapers; we labor on past history, while Americans are altogether concerned with the future. Each greatness has its efficiency and its poetry."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FRIGHTENED WIRELESS AMATEURS

THE introduction of a bill into Congress, as recently noted in these columns, to license and regulate the use of wireless telegraphy, owing to the propensity of amateur operators to break in when others are transacting serious business, is causing the aforesaid amateurs to see a great light. They deny that there is any excuse for Congressional action, but in the same breath they advise each other to be prudent. "Not guilty; but don't do it again," is the cry. Says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, January), in an article on "Wireless Etiquette":

"Rumors insistently crop out of contemplated legislation to abolish the amateur wireless station. No definite steps have thus far been taken and it is to be hoped that none will be taken. In an art so young as that of wireless telegraphy and telephony the sustained interest of thousands of amateur workers all over the country can not but result in good to the cause. Many of the important achievements in this field have been stumbled upon, so to speak, even by the most noted of the inventors, and it is sure to happen that from the amateur enthusiasts things new and useful to the art will be forthcoming.

"In addition, there are now numerous thriving manufacturing concerns which are building up an extensive business in amateur wireless equipment to which a falling off in this class of trade would mean serious loss if not failure.

"Most amateurs are working with small coils and limited equipment. That they may in some instances conflict with the large stations is true, but a large proportion of the adverse criticism is without foundation. The distance over which they operate is nine times out of ten comparatively insignificant. They are more apt by far to conflict with each other than with the big stations.

"But the surest way to avoid criticism is to remove the cause, and those few amateurs who are located close to the big government or commercial stations should remember that it is 'up to them' to put an end to this talk, both for their own sakes and for that of their amateur friends who, tho they are so far from a large station that they could not make it in two 'yumps,' as the Norwegian said, would have to share alike with the offenders in case of prohibitory legislation. Remember, if you are close to a commercial or government station, if you find they are operating,'get off the line.' Don't try to talk to them in any case. They have their own business to take care of. The ether is free to all, but there is a wireless etiquette to be observed, and let us observe it."

In the same issue of this magazine Mr. A. G. Humphrey lays down the law to amateur wireless men as follows:

"All wireless operators in the amateur class should realize the great importance there is in trying to do away with the talk of licensing all wireless stations. Now we can help to stop this by observing a few set rules and abiding by them.

"First: Learn to receive, so as to understand when a commercial or government operator sends out the interruption signals.

"Second: To refrain from using the distress signals C. Q. D. or S. O. S. (which cause needless worry and expense).

"Third: Try to find out what time of the day the commercial and government stations are busiest, and try to keep out of the atmosphere during those hours.

"Fourth: When we find a commercial or government station sending or receiving don't 'butt in' with a lot of unreceivable signals and interrupt them.

"Fifth: Don't call commercial or government stations, unless you are allowed to do so by special permission which has been given you.

"Now there are a great many other rules which could be laid down for the average young experimenter to follow, but I believe these are the most important.

"A good way for the young operators to learn to receive is to take a small buzzer, a battery and key, and connect them up with a receiver. They can learn the codes by this means and when they are familiar with the different letters they can soon find out what is being said by the larger stations. Of course it will take time before they will be able to catch all that is sent out. But when they are proficient enough to take the signals as they come, then it is time for them to start in to send, keeping out of the way of the larger stations. This only applies, of course, where there is a commercial or government station within sending distance of their apparatus."

CONFUSION OF COLORED SIGNALS

THE confusion of colored signals by persons temporarily or permanently color-blind has long been recognized as a danger in railway practise. An attempt to avoid it is made by careful examination of the eyesight of employees. But it now appears that mistakes of a certain kind may be made by persons with perfectly normal eyes, a colored light being confused with white in some positions. This was recently noticed by a French observer, Mr. J. Carlioz, an engineer in Paris, while watching the lights on the bridges over the Seine. Says Mr. Charles Edward Guillaume, who writes on the subject to *La Nature* (Paris, December 4), under the heading, "An Optical Illusion":

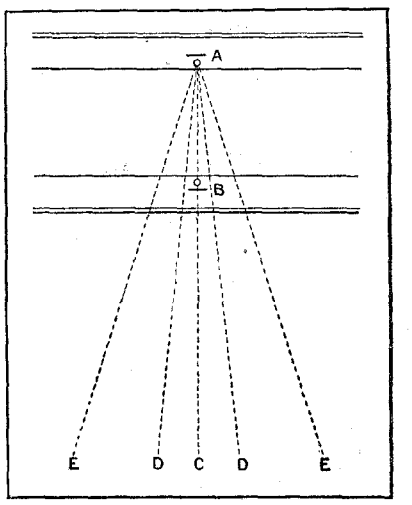

DIAGRAM EXPLAINING THE CONFUSION OF COLORED SIGNAL-LIGHTS.

"To a pedestrian passing over one of the Paris bridges, the red and white lights on an adjoining bridge present a fine spectacle. If, walking at an ordinary pace, the eye be fixt on the group formed by a white light and the nearest red one, these two lights are first seen clearly separate; then, as they draw nearer, the red light disappears completely, only the white remaining visible; then, after another slight movement, the white light drops out and the red remains. If the spectator advances further, the same phenomena succeed in inverse order, up to the moment when the lights are again completely separated.

"The explanation is simple: the white lights A are, as is well known, directed toward the inside of each bridge: the red lights B mark, from the river, the position of piers that must be avoided by boats. For an observer situated at C, the light A is seen through the red screen of B, at the same time as that of its own lantern. A slight displacement to the positions D causes the beam of white light to pass just outside the edge of the red screen; but then the two lights, white and red, are at an angular distance less than that at which they are separable by the eye, so that only one image is perceived; and as the white dominates the red, the rosy tint given to the combination by the latter is not perceptible. Then, as the observer arrives at E, the two lights recede from their minimum position and the red lantern reappears. Between C and D it is possible by very slight movements to see the white light emerge little by little from the red. . . . . .

"Outside of the interest that this illusion may excite in the merely curious, it deserves serious consideration by all those who have to do with luminous signals.

"It may happen in fact that an engineer, driving a locomotive, casts a quick glance at a group of signals, and seeing, as he supposes, that they are all white, believes the way clear, when the signal for him to stop has been eclipsed and swallowed up, as it were, by a white light situated farther away and sensibly in the same direction.

"To avoid such accidents, red signals should always be surrounded with opaque screens to mask all lights situated within a perimeter equal to the minimum distance at which the lights may be confused. The enormous multiplication of intense lights (arc-lights, for example) in the neighborhood of great stations imposes more and more such salutary precautions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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HEART-BEATS MEASURED BY FLAME

A NEW application of the so-called manometric or pressure-measuring flames, invented many years ago by Koenig and described in most text-books on physics, has recently been made by Professor Marbe, a French physicist, who proposes to use them to measure various alternating phenomena, such as electric currents, the beats of the heart, etc. Says Dr. A. Gradenwitz, writing in *La Nature* (Paris):

"The principle of Koenig's flames is well known. A vibrating membrane forming part of the wall of an enclosure through which gas passes, communicates to the flame its own vibrations.

"Fig. 1 shows schematically a tuning-fork whose vibrations are transmitted through the air to the membrane, and thence through a rubber tube to an acetylene flame fed from a gasometer.

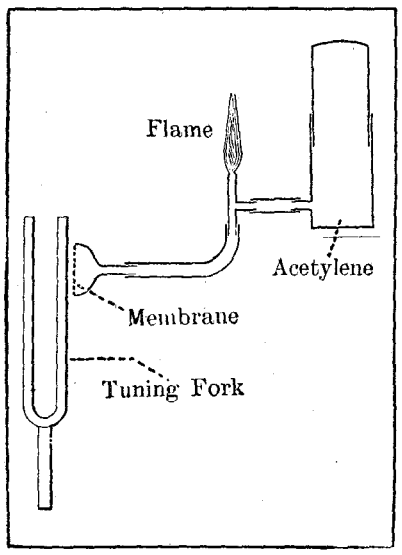

FIG. 1.—TUNING-FORK CAUSING FLAME TO VIBRATE.

"Now if we pass with uniform motion through a flame a ribbon of paper, we shall have on this ribbon a uniform stripe of black. When the ordinary flame is replaced by Koenig's vibratory flame, we note on the ribbon a ring of lampblack for every vibration of the flame. Fig. 3 shows one of these lampblack images due to a flame whose membrane is acted upon by a tuning-fork giving 100 vibrations a second. Evidently similar rings may be obtained by acting on the membrane with any acoustic source, the human voice, for instance. If we pronounce a phrase before the membrane, the smoke rings will appear as circles more or less overlapping. Now Prof. K. Marbe, of the Academy of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has made a curious discovery, in the course of some investigations of this sort; he has proved that the Koenig device is not necessary to modify flames by the vibrations of acoustic sources. Ordinary flames that give off lampblack feel the influence of sound vibrations directly, and reproduce them graphically by series of rings. This simplification of the process also presents another advantage—that not only the frequency but the form of the original vibration is reproduced by the vibrant flames. No. 1 of the large diagram represents, for example, the vowel A, sung directly in front of the flame; the different rings of a given group indicate the partial tones, or, what amounts to the same thing, the summits of the characteristic curve of the vowel."

The arrangement described above lends itself to numerous applications in industrial electricity. Thus strong electric currents traversing the flames deviate them, and discharges toward the flames cause them to waver. Now all these movements are fixt graphically by the lampblack deposits. Moreover:

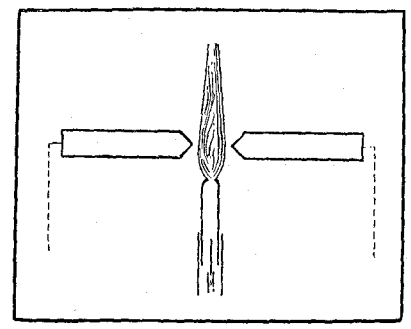

FIG. 2.—ACETYLENE FLAME INFLUENCED BY FLUCTUATION OF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT FROM AN INDUCTION-COIL.

"The method is susceptible of other scientific applications. With its aid we may record graphically a long discourse, which is of great interest both psychologically and linguistically. The physicist measures easily and exactly with the flames the number of vibrations of tuning-forks or other acoustic sources. The same method enables us to measure the frequency of an alternating current with greater accuracy than with the usual methods. We shall dwell on one application of particular interest—the registration of human heart-beats.

"On the thorax is placed a small recording capsule, consisting of a metallic ring several millimeters in thickness, on which is stretched a thin rubber membrane enclosing a small quantity of gas. Into this membrane penetrate two tubes, one leading to a generator of acetylene, the other to a vertical burner.

"The vibrations and the shocks that compose, from a physical point of view, the so-called sounds of the heart, are transmitted to the membrane and through the gas to the flame. It suffices to pass a paper ribbon through the upper part to obtain a record of the heart-beats.

"Professor Marbe is making a special apparatus to introduce this method into medical practice.

"By turning a crank, a paper ribbon is carried through the flame, by whose side is another flame communicating, as has been described, with an electric tuning-fork of 100 vibrations per second. The flames are adjusted to produce their blackened images, side by side, in such a way as to enable one to determine, to fractions of nearly one-hundredth of a second, the lengths and intervals of the sounds of the heart."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FORCED BREATHING—Our article on this subject on January 8 is interestingly discust in an editorial by *The Evening Sun* (New York, January 12). The writer notes, by the way, that Mr. Comstock's breath-holding "record" of 3½ minutes has been far surpassed by others. He says:

"Mr. W. Henry, of the Royal Life-Saving Society (England), quotes the case of 'a young female' who remained under water, by his stop-watch, for the space of 4 minutes 42 seconds, but the most remarkable example ever recorded is, we believe, that of Mr. H. M. Vernon, who did without breathing for no less than 8 minutes 13 seconds! He used forced breathing much after the method recommended by Mr. Comstock, but then in addition he took a few full inhalations of nearly pure oxygen just before holding his breath.

"Interesting as these experiments are we can not conscientiously recommend them to very absent-minded people after reading Sir F. Galton's account of his alarming experience in testing his spectacles for divers. He tells the story in his delightful autobiography. 'With these,' he says, 'I could read the print of a newspaper perfectly under water, when it was held at the exact distance of clear vision, but the range

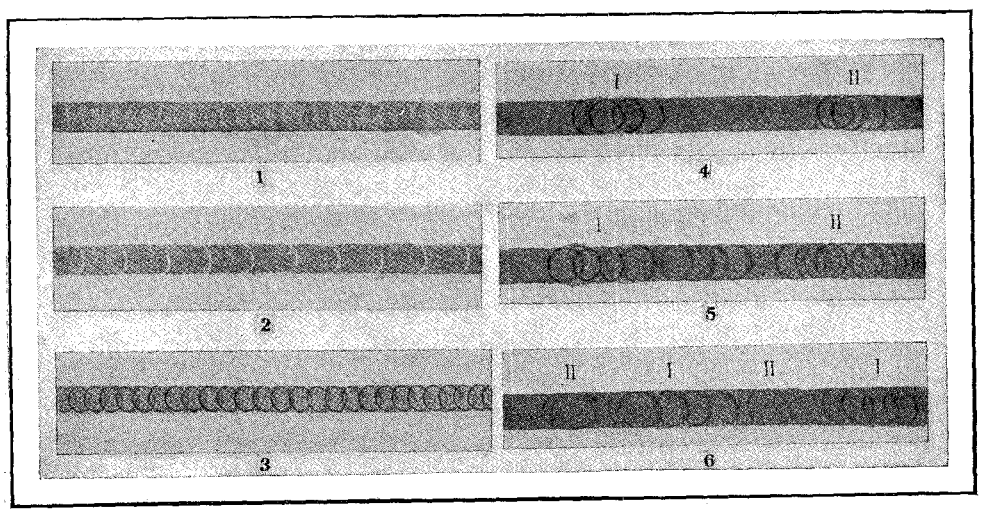

FIG. 3.—LAMPBLACK RECORDS TRACED ON PAPER RIBBON BY VIBRATING FLAMES.

1, The sound of the vowel A; 2, flame vibrated by induction-coil; 3, alternating current; 4, 5, and 6, heart-beats.

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of clear vision was small. I amused myself very frequently with this new hobby, and being most interested in the act of reading, constantly forgot that I was nearly suffocating myself, and was recalled to the fact not by any gasping desire for breath, but purely by a sense of illness that alarmed me.'

"It is not clear precisely what Mr. Comstock means by saying that the change produced by forced breathing is 'more fundamental than a lung change,' but as we understand it the object of the forced breathing is simply to eliminate the carbon dioxid as far as possible and to lay up a plentiful supply of oxygen."

THREE CENTURIES OF TELESCOPY

THE celebrators of centenaries, in their enthusiasm for the birthdays of famous persons—Lincoln, Darwin, Gladstone, and the rest—have apparently overlooked the fact that 1908 or 1909 marked the tercentenary of a most important event—the first use of the telescope, "one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of astronomy," as it is characterized by J. L. E. Dreyer in *Nature* (London,). When, in 1609, the newly invented telescope was directed to the heavenly bodies, mankind was first enabled to form an idea of their constitution, instead of making wild guesses. And while many years had to pass before the work of such astronomers as Kepler became generally recognized, the telescope at once became an indispensable tool of the science. Mr. Dreyer does not acknowledge Galileo's claim of inventing—or rather of reinventing—the instrument. He writes:

"Tho many attempts have been made to prove that some of the ancient or medieval philosophers made use of telescopes, it is now generally acknowledged that the telescope was not known to any one before the year 1608. On October 2 of that year Johan Lipperhey, a spectacle-maker of Middelburg, submitted to the States General an instrument for seeing at a distance, which he had invented, 'as was known to the members of the States,' and demanded either a patent for thirty years or an annual pension. The States General desired the inventor to produce a binocular telescope, and when he did that they eventually paid him 900 florins for three instruments of this kind, while the patent was refused on the plea that the invention had already become known to many people. These facts are certain enough, but it is quite possible that Lipperhey may not have been the first to construct telescopes, but that the claims of Zacharias Janssen, another spectacle-maker of Middelburg, may be well founded. It appears that this man had invented a compound microscope in 1590. A story was current early in the seventeenth century that some children, when playing with lenses, had found that a weather-cock viewed through two of them appeared much enlarged and turned upside down, and that this led to the invention of the telescope. But a telescope which produces an inverted image must have been the so-called astronomical telescope soon afterward invented by Kepler, which has a convex eye-lens, and not the Dutch or Galilean telescope with a concave eyelens of which the modern operaglass may serve as a specimen. A man who had invented a compound microscope would not be unlikely to possess lenses good enough to produce a fair image of a weather-cock, and to have been capable of modifying this accidental discovery by substituting a concave eyelens to make the image upright. Some person is said to have gone to Middelburg to procure a telescope from the spectaclemaker there, but to have applied, by mistake, to Lipperhey, who thus first heard of the invention. Whether Lipperhey or Zacharias Janssen was the first to make telescopes will probably never be settled with absolute certainty, but in any case the first telescopes were undoubtedly made in Middleburg.

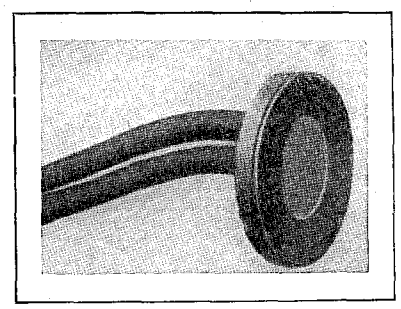

FIG. 4.—ACOUSTIC CAPSULE TO TRANSMIT HEART-BEATS TO THE FLAME.

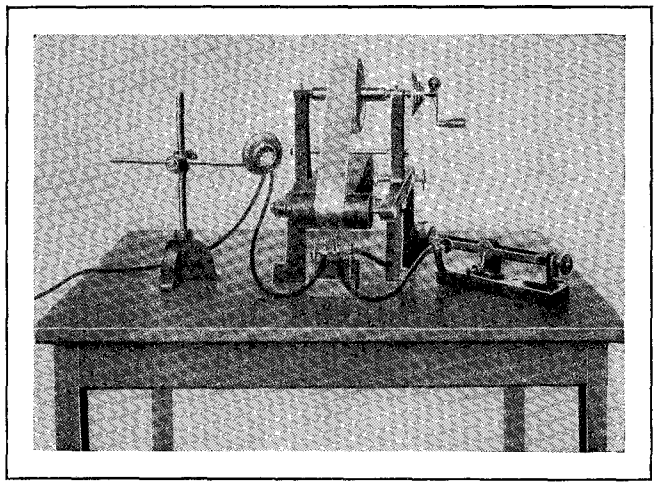

FIG. 5.—MARBE'S DEVICE FOR RECORDING VIBRATION BY FLAMES.

"In the introduction to the catalog of his library, Libri describes a small tract printed at Lyons and dated November 12, 1608, in which mention is made of 'nouvelles lunettes' made by a poor, pious, and God-fearing man of 'Mil debourg'; and the writer states that 'even the stars which ordinarily do not appear to our view and our eyes on account of their smallness and the weakness of our vision may be seen by this instrument.' From several other contemporary sources we know that knowledge of the new invention spread very rapidly, so that telescopes were not difficult to procure in the spring of 1609, both in the Netherlands and elsewhere. . . . The wonderful new toy was so very simple that it is not strange that 'there was nobody who did not say he had invented it,' as a contemporary writer tells us. Among these was Galileo, who in August, 1609, on the Campanile of San Marco at Venice, exhibited a telescope made with lenses purchased in that city. He claimed to have merely heard that a certain Belgian had presented to Prince Maurice of Nassau a glass by means of which distant objects were seen as clearly as if they were quite near, and that this meager information sufficed to enable him in a single night to design a telescope. If the information received by Galileo was really as scanty as he says, it is very strange that the man who from it constructed a telescope should shortly afterward, in his 'Sidereus Nuncius,' show that he hardly had grasped the most rudimentary notions as to the passage of rays of light through lenses and the formation of images. . . . . .

"But even if we can not give Galileo the credit which he demanded . . . and tho, as we have seen, others before him had pointed a telescope to the stars, he deserves full credit for having at once grasped the great possibilities offered by the instrument, and for having made the first serious attempt to explore the heavens with it. He did not grind the lenses himself, but made use of such as he could purchase. Judging by the very rough sketches of the lunar surface given in his little book 'Sidereus Nuncius' (published in March, 1610), his small telescopes, magnifying from 3 to 30 diameters, can not have been very good; still, they were sufficient to show that the moon was a body like our earth, having

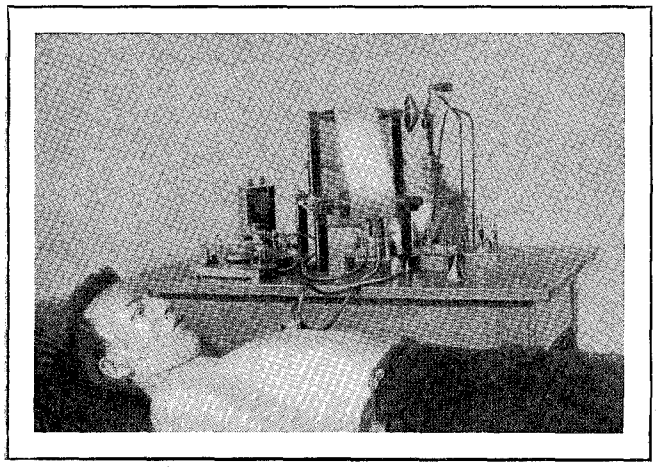

FIG. 6.—EXAMINATION OF THE HEART WITH MARBE'S APPARATUS.

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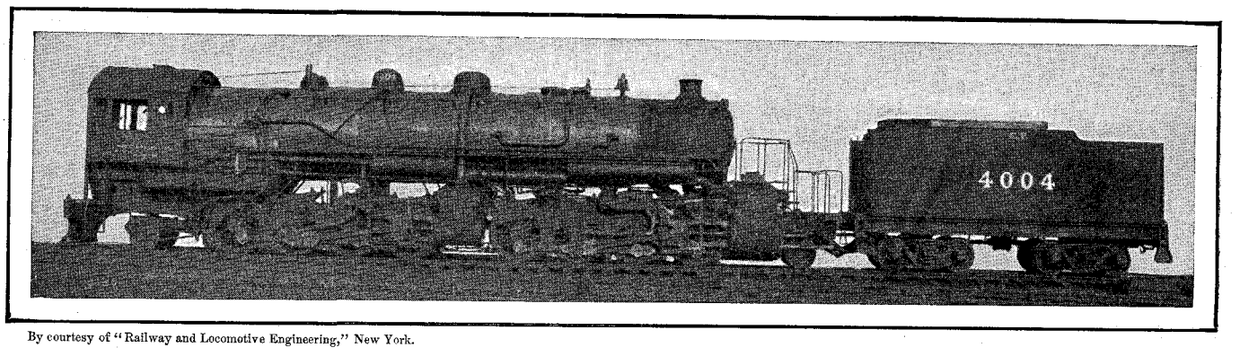


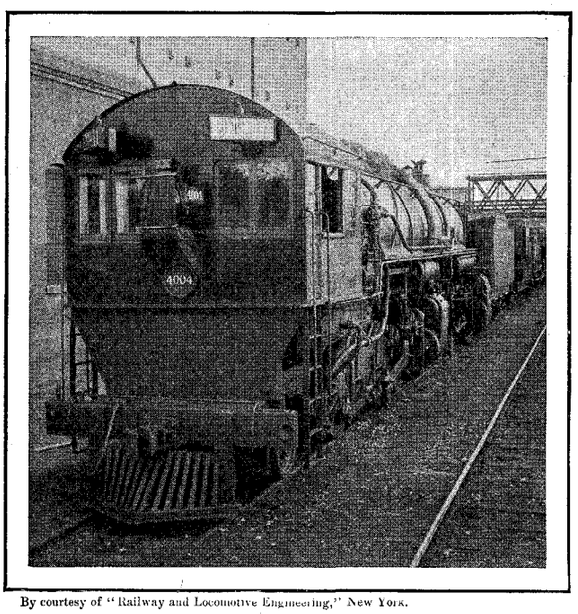
By courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE THAT RUNS BACKWARD.

mountains and plains, that the Milky Way really was composed of innumerable stars; and, above all, they enabled him to discover the four satellites of Jupiter in January, 1610."

This Dutch or Galilean telescope, which was made on the principle of the familiar opera-glass, did not long remain the only telescope used by astronomers. In 1611 Kepler showed the advantages of the modern astronomical telescope and a year or two later Scheiner and Fontana constructed and made use of telescopes of this kind. The writer goes on:

"The importance of the invention of the telescope for the advancement of astronomy is not to be measured only by the insight it gave into the nature of the heavenly bodies, and the aid it rendered in following their movements more accurately. It also rendered an important service by making the Copernican system appear more natural and reasonable in the eyes of every unprejudiced thinker. Hitherto this system had probably to most people appeared to be nothing but a new way of 'saving the phenomena' (to use an expression of the ancients), that is, a new method of calculating the motions of the planets, which any one might use, whether he believed in the reality of the earth's motion or not. . . . To assume the earth to be one of the planets was a difficult thing,



By courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

"A BETTER VIEW OF THE TRACK CAN BE OBTAINED."

so long as absolutely nothing was known about the other planets. As to the moon, the ancients had supposed that it must be a body rather like the earth, and the telescope only confirmed this hypothesis. But adversaries of the Copernican system had always asked how the earth could carry the moon along with it during the annual motion round the sun, or why the moon alone should form an exception to the general rule by moving round a planet instead of round the sun. Now Galileo could point to the undeniable fact that Jupiter, during its orbital motion, carried four satellites or moons along with it. The discovery of the phases of Venus and Mercury deprived opponents of Copernicus of another favorite weapon, for they had been wont to proclaim that if Venus moved round the sun it ought to show phases like the moon. Again, the discovery of sun-spots, objects of a temporary nature, supplied a very striking proof that the Aristotelian doctrine of the immutability of all things celestial would have to be given up. While the analogy between the earth and the planets grew stronger every day, it was also of great importance that the fixt stars in the telescope appeared as mere luminous points, so that the apparent diameters of several minutes attributed to them by all previous observers were proved to have no existence. This put an end to the serious objection raised by Tycho Brahe, the greatest practical astronomer since Hipparchus, that a star having no annual parallax and yet showing a considerable apparent diameter must be incredibly large.

"As it were in a twinkling of an eye, the whole aspect of the universe had been changed by the invention of the telescope. That this was felt in some way, even by determined enemies of the idea of the earth's motion, may be seen from the statement made by Clavius, the chronologist, in 1611, that astronomers would have to look out for a system which would agree with the new discoveries, as the old one would not serve them any longer. The question could no longer be, 'Do you believe in the earth's motion?' it could now only be whether the arguments in favor of this motion were becoming so irresistible that the safest thing to do for its opponents would be to proclaim the doctrine to be heretical. This was accordingly done little more than seven years after the invention of the telescope."

BACKWARD ENGINES

A RATHER curious development is seen in the latest type of locomotives on the Southern Pacific, which are run cab-first, the smoke-stack end bringing up the rear. Says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, January):

"Experience gained in operating these engines through tunnels and snow-sheds has proved the desirability of placing the engine crew where a better view of the track can be obtained. Accordingly the new Southern Pacific locomotives are designed to run with the fire-box end first, and the tender back of the smoke-box. With a coal-burning locomotive such a plan would, of course, be impracticable, but no difficulty is anticipated when using oil as fuel.

"In the new design the cab is entered through side doorways, reached by suitable ladders. An unobstructed view of the track is obtained through the front windows. The cab fittings are conveniently arranged within easy reach of the engineman, who occupies the right-hand side when looking ahead. The Ragonnet power gear is employed, and its cylinder is placed as on the previous locomotives. . . . With this gear so placed it has been necessary to run a shaft across the boiler back-head, in order to make connection with the operating-lever. This arrangement, however, in no way interferes with the convenience of the cab fittings.

"The main frames are securely braced, under the cab, by a steel casting, to which the bumper is bolted. The latter supports a stub pilot. The bumper is placed well forward to protect the occupants of the cab from buffing and collision shocks. The deck-plate at the smoke-box end of the locomotive is of cast steel, and is provided with a chafing-block and a suitable pocket for the tender draw-bar. The tender is of the Associated Lines standard design, with rectangular tank, and equipped for oil-burning locomotives."

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A NEW FACT ABOUT METEOR PATHS

WHY is it that the points in the sky from which shooting stars appear to radiate change places slowly in some cases from day to day, while in others they remain stationary? This is due, Professor Pickering, of Harvard, has recently told us, to the relative dispositions of the earth's orbit and that of the swarm to which the meteors belong. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 1):

"It is well known that meteors belonging to the same system of shooting stars describe paths that are parallel one to another. When they enter our atmosphere, they appear to diverge from a single point of the heavens called a 'radiant.' The position of this point depends on the motion of the earth combined with that of the meteors, and if the meteoric swarm is sufficiently extensive to require several days for the earth to traverse it, the position of the point of emanation changes, because the direction of the earth's motion alters during this time, on account of the curvature of the orbit. In the case of the Perseids, for instance, which are visible during two or three weeks, in July and August, the position of the radiant is displaced by about a degree a day, because the direction of the earth deviates approximately by the same quantity. This is a well-known fact.

"Nevertheless, Mr. Denning, who for many years has devoted himself especially to the study of meteors, has many times observed stationary meteoric radiants. The shooting stars that proceed from these particular points must thus move in a direction that remains the same for days or weeks. Several other observers have also noted this curious phenomenon, but none of the numerous explanations hitherto advanced has been confirmed.

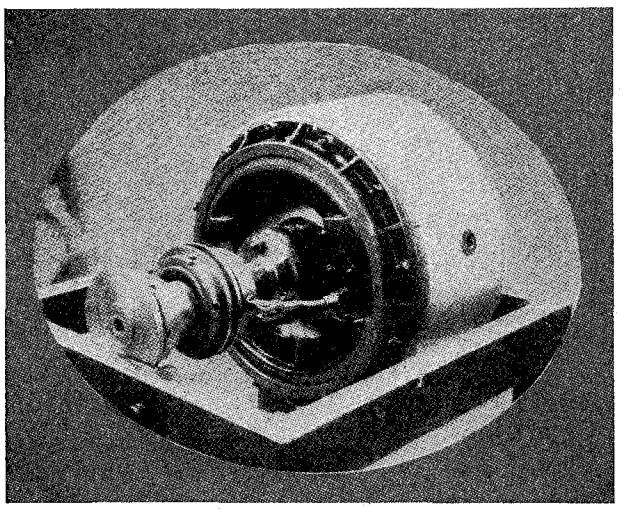
"*The Astronomical Bulletin of France* (December) reports a new explanation made by Prof. W. H. Pickering; it is the more worthy of interest in that it is based on our present knowledge of meteoric orbits. The meteors describe elliptical orbits inclined slightly or not at all to the plane of the terrestrial orbit, and they move in the same direction as the earth, so that their radiant appears stationary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POLITICAL MEETING BY TELEPHONE

ATTEMPTS have frequently been made to transmit over the telephone the whole effect of a theatrical performance with the accompanying applause, or a public address or sermon with the responses of the audience. The most elaborate—perhaps the most successful—attempt of this kind was made recently at Birmingham, England, in connection with the heated political campaign. A political meeting, with an address by Mr. Balfour and all the attendant sounds, was carried, by means of a device of great sensitiveness called the "electrophone," over the telephone wires seven miles to "Highbury," the estate of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the former Liberal-Unionist leader, who was thus able to hear all that was going on. Says a correspondent of *La Nature* (Paris):

"With the aid of a company recently formed for the exploitation of the invention about to be briefly described, twenty transmitters had been installed inside the rail of the platform. These transmitters contained an extremely sensitive microphonic arrangement. Telephone lines, starting from these transmitters, passed under the platform and united into a bundle before making connection with the Birmingham telephone system. Of course devices were provided for protecting the wires from atmospheric electricity, and, in fact, a violent thunder-storm burst over the region without affecting at all the clearness of the transmission. It should be added that connection was also made to the long-distance wires, so that the notabilities of the Conservative party, assembled in the London offices of the Electrophone Company, could hear, word for word, the speech of their leader. To obtain such a brilliant result, it was necessary to use 25,000 feet of copper wire. The installation, ordered on short notice, was set up in ten working-hours. It made possible this journalistic prodigy: the stenographic report of the speech, published in the morning papers next day, was accompanied by a long letter from Mr. Chamberlain in which he commented on the declarations of his colleague. In an interview on the subject, the ex-Colonial Minister declared that the double receiver held to his ears had brought the words of Mr. Balfour to him as clearly as if he had been sitting immediately in front of the platform. The hurrahs of the audience were the only unreal note, for they came to him like 'the noise of the waves breaking on the rocks.' This impression is explained by the position of the transmitters, which were all turned toward the orator, and were thus only imperfectly influenced by the noises coming from the hall."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

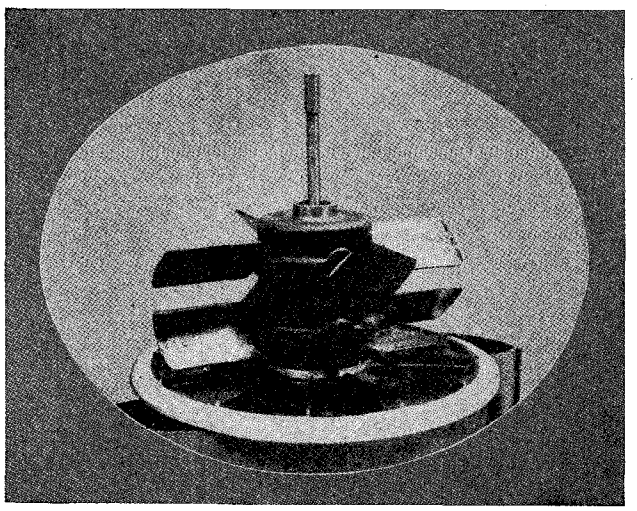
A HYDRAULIC MOTOR-CAR GEAR—An interesting principle is utilized in the transmission apparatus of the Torbina car. A paddle-wheel sets in motion water in a closed case and this moving water in turn acts on a second wheel, thus transmitting



HYDRAULIC TRANSMISSION APPARATUS—OUTSIDE.

the motion, there being no solid connection between the parts under ordinary conditions. The blades of these wheels may be set at right angles to their motion or may be inclined to it, thus varying the amount of slip through the water which practically alters the "gear." Says *The Illustrated London News*, from which we take the accompanying pictures:

"The Torbina car has a hydraulic transmission apparatus consisting of a paddle-wheel, with twin-blades running in water, which can be deflected so as to displace a maximum or minimum quantity of liquid. In the maximum position the whole apparatus is automatically locked solid, and in the intermediate angles the slip is



HYDRAULIC TRANSMISSION APPARATUS—INSIDE.

utilized to obtain the varying drives. The makers . . . claim that this form of gear-changing gives increased flexibility. They also maintain that it makes possible an almost universal use of the top-speed gear, and at the same time effects a large saving in the tire bill."

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UNHAPPINESS OF PROTESTANTISM

THE world has grown very sad and gloomy, harsh and violent since the Reformation, says the English vicar of Gedney. He writes in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston) as if England ceased to be "Merry England" and Germany grew morose and hard-hearted from the moment Luther nailed his thesis to the church door, and burned the bull of the Pope who condemned him. The Rev. R. L. Gales thinks that papal indulgences added something to the light-heartedness of human existence, and that a "pardon," such as still may be seen in Brittany, is an occasion "when the Christian poor are made bright by the procession." The ecclesiasticism of the Roman-Catholic system has many real advantages. "Its abuses have been greatly exaggerated and its abiding benefits very little dwelt upon." Of the sale of indulgences, this vicar observes:

"The sale of indulgences was, no doubt, not the ideally best way by which to raise money for the building of a church, but it is extremely improbable that it ever did any real harm to anybody in the world, and the building of St. Peter's was incontestably an immense gain. To have built that great serene church, and, generation after generation, to have illuminated it on festal nights, is to have deserved well of mankind. Leo X., by the way, so often looked upon as a pagan, issued a great bull against slavery. This fact, I think, shows how very Christian the Church was in her most pagan days."

Catholicism makes for the joy of mankind by the very method in which it presents Christian truth, we are told:

"It presented the great Christian verities in such a way that they became living realities to the great mass of the people. Many at the present day, I fear, will find it difficult to see any happiness in this. But the first annunciation of the Christian message was, 'Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy.' It is impossible to receive the Incarnation and not to delight in it. Icons and missals, Christmas carols and miracle-plays, are so lovely just because the people who made them had such intense delight in them. The people who made these things could surely never have been unhappy, and they did not work, like modern artists, for a select few, but had with them in their work the intelligent sympathy of the whole people. The faith is the one pure flower of joy that has sprung out of the dark earth."

Any one who has been to Spain will easily understand that Catholicism does not send beggars to jail, as is done in Protestant countries. The yoke of life in pre-Reformation days was lightened in many ways, says this writer, through the merciful intervention of Catholic usages:

"In the religion of the Middle Ages there was always a possible appeal, the validity of which was recognized by all men, against the tyranny of routine. The crushing force of circumstance, the merciless monotony and rigidity of law, were continually being broken in upon. A merciful interruption was continually taking place in human affairs. There were rights of sanctuary, there were festivals when prisoners were released. The boys in the great school were always having holidays, and being let off punishments, and granted indulgences of various kinds. The beggars asked alms 'for God's sake,' 'for Christ's sake.' Charles Lamb lamented the decay of beggars; there would be no decay of beggars in a truly Catholic country. The Church had the mind of Charles Lamb toward beggars; 'their appeal is to our common nature.' There is no decay of starving, death-struck misery in the lands pre-eminent of Reformation light; but, imagine, ye readers of the four Evangelists—in these countries it is a crime to ask alms."

The heroes of Protestantism have always been gloomy men, we are told:

"The Puritan character at its best has never been a lovable one. As seen in its greatest lights and saints it is not the character of the Beatitudes. Neither have its heroes been conspicuously happy people in the ordinary human sense. They are one and all quite devoid of that elusive but most real quality which we call 'charm.' Milton, for instance, was described during the late commemoration as a 'radiant optimist.' For my own part, I can not discover the slightest trace of joy in anything he ever wrote. . . . . .

"No one would ever think of Cromwell as a happy man. Thomas Carlyle is the Puritan brought up to date. His saying that there is something better than happiness, namely, blessedness, is an admirable example of the discord in which Puritanism delights. There is, of course, no distinction between the two things. Blessedness is the supreme degree of happiness. This is undoubtedly the promise of the Beatitudes. Blest Francis of Assisi, for instance, had not a chimerical something 'better than happiness,' but the quintessence of happiness itself, 'perfect gladness,' as he says."

SAINT GAUDENS TO PHILLIPS BROOKS

THE pulpit style of Phillips Brooks was unlike that of any of his contemporaries. It was "like the onrushing, unresting speed of a fast express, or a mountain torrent that carries one off his feet and whirls him headlong." So says a writer in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), whose city has just erected a public memorial to its great preacher, seventeen years after his death. The statue is the last work of Augustus Saint Gaudens; indeed, it was work that he struggled to complete when his fatal disease was mastering him. It stands on the green outside Trinity Church, Boston, and emphasizes the special distinction of the man as preacher. The writer in *Zion's Herald* goes on to elaborate the figure that he has chosen to illustrate the peculiar quality that marked Phillips Brooks's pulpit manner. He says:

"The vigor and vitality of it, the irresistible energy of the onset, was most amazing. The words came as from a catapult, or as water comes from the neck of an inverted bottle, each particle hurrying to be foremost. It was a breathless, breakneck pace, that never let up, the sentences pouring out as tho the weight of the Atlantic were on the reservoir behind them. There was little or no action. It was a sort of rapt soliloquy, a monolog, a process of thinking aloud, with the eye held closely to the paper, or on the horizon, vehement, precipitate, at times so fast as to be hardly intelligible. He stood impassive, almost statuesque, in imperturbable tranquillity, rattling off, in a monotone, so swiftly as to tease and half baffle the most watchful ear, swallow-flights of thought, feeling, poetry, piety, philosophy, Biblical learning, and psychological wisdom, until the great throngs were caught up and carried on, mystified, bewildered, but almost beside themselves with ecstasy. All the force of his mighty will drew men up to his own high altitude, touching what was best in them, putting on them a pressure and a tension that stirred the very center of their being. He disclosed to them ever richer views of truth, glimpses, vistas, visions, that seemed to carry them higher and higher into the very presence of God. The rapidity of utterance was not due to any stuttering weakness, but had close relation to the rate of his thinking. It was the normal rate of his thought, his mental action, and all attempts to interrupt or modify it proved futile and fruitless."

At the dedication services of the statue Major Henry L. Higginson made the address presenting the statue to Rev. Alexander Mann, the present rector of Trinity Church. He recalled the affecting scenes at the Bishop's funeral, and characterized his daily life thus:

"Fearless in thought and speech, a true lover of his fellow men, a servant of God, imaginative, poetic, spiritual to a high degree, blest with earnest, burning eloquence, devoted to his chosen task, regardless of himself, guileless, gentle, full of sympathies, not crediting anybody with evil, a great preacher, a great public citizen in word and in life, and yet, withal, gay with his friends, full of good talk, a lover of books and of men—such, as it seems to me, was our schoolmate, our classmate, our teacher, our friend. He came to the class dinners in the same jovial and friendly way as ever, and was always to the end our well-loved playmate. He lived fully every day, and was always ready for the next day. In one of his letters to his brother William (two years his senior) he

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said: 'Let us hope the rest of our time, till we are fifty-eight and sixty, will go as smoothly as the past, and then we can say good-by to the world, as to a very loved old friend.' Singularly enough, he died at fifty-eight.

"It is a happy day for a people when it feels keenly the absence of a noble friend, and mourns him as it mourned Phillips Brooks—and it is a strange delight for us, his schoolmates and companions, to think that our every-day playmate, unbeknown to us, bore in himself a great light, and gave this light to the world."

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STATUE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS,
By Augustus Saint Gaudens.

This bronze memorial recently unveiled on the green north of Trinity Church, Boston, is one of the few posthumous works of the American sculptor. The granite canopy was designed by the late Charles F. McKim.

LATIN AMERICA JUDGED BY ITS BISHOPS

IF there is any moral need for maintaining Christian missions in the Chinese Empire, says Mr. Robert E. Speer, "there is ten times more need in South America." This leader of the Students' Volunteer Movement has just returned from a visit to the southern hemisphere and his account of the moral state of Latin America shows that its condition is deplored by the leaders of the Catholic Church from the Pope downward. There is in the facts themselves urgent demand for missionary endeavor from both branches of the Christian Church. Mr. Speer reports that a Passionist father told him that he thought Protestants ought to come and work side by side with the Roman Catholics, as in this country. The South American people, it is said, "do not object to the Monroe Doctrine, but they do object to the negative attitude of the United States, keeping the help of the European nations out, but giving little constructive help herself."

Concerning the present condition of things, Mr. Speer quotes from a letter of the Pope to the clergy of Chile. The passage runs thus:

"In every diocese, ecclesiastics break all bounds and deliver themselves up to manifold sensuality, but no voice is lifted to imperiously summon the pastors to their duty. It is sad to reflect that prelates, priests, and other clergy are never to be found doing service among the poor, never in the hospital, never in the dwellings of the afflicted or the distrest, or engaged in works of beneficence; that they are always absent where human misery is, unless paid as chaplains or a fee is given. You, as clergy, are always to be found in the house of the rich, where gluttony is to be engaged in and where good wines are to be obtained."

Almost in the same vein are the words of the Bishop of Caracas, taken from a pastoral letter—

"The scandals in the parish or town take on unmeasured proportion. The enemies of the Church triumph because of the shameful evils of the parochial priests, and good souls retire to groan in secret. It is revealed in the deserted churches. We should know that the one cause of this humiliating delay is none else than the hidden corruption of the heart and life of the priests."

Mr. Speer, whose words form part of an address before the convention of the Student Volunteers, reports that in Valparaiso he was told that "only one-half of the priests in Chile were men who were leading clean moral lives." Upon asking a priest in Colombia, he was told that "out of the eighteen priests who were his own intimate friends, there was only one who was leading a clean moral life." He gives some figures that indicate the general moral condition of the Latin-American people:

"Latin America, especially South America, is a country of appalling illiteracy. The average illiteracy in the American nation, including the children under ten years of age not in school, is 16 per cent.; the Republic of Brazil, is 85 per cent.; Argentine Republic, 60 per cent.; Chile, 60 per cent.; Bolivia, 80 per cent. All of South America together has just about the population of Japan. In all South America there are 43,000 school-teachers and 2,000,000 pupils; while in Japan there are 133,000 school-teachers and 6,000,000 pupils in the schools. Comparing Japan with South America, there are three times as many teachers and three times as many pupils in the schools of Japan as in the schools of South America. If our educational institutions are justified, as they are, in Japan, they are threefold more justified, on the face of the facts, in South America. . . . . .

"According to the last Government census, 18 per cent. of the population of Brazil is illegitimate, 27.5 per cent. of the population of Uruguay, 50 per cent. of the population of Ecuador, and 58.5 per cent. of the population of Venezuela. Only 6 per cent. of British blood and only 7 per cent. of French blood are thus tainted, but between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the blood of South America. I asked my friends down in Buenos Aires what their experience was as to the morality of student life in South America. They said they could count on the fingers of one hand all the students whom they knew who were leading unsullied moral lives. I made the same inquiry about a college in China, and found that the estimate was 50 per cent. living unsullied lives."

The Catholic forces in Latin America are reported as "fearfully inadequate." There are but 250 priests to the 6,000,000 people of the great Republic of Argentine. Mr. Speer continues:

"Passing along more than 600 miles of the Magdalena River, we found only four little Catholic churches. The priests of Buenos Aires had actually asked to be allowed to lay aside their clerical garb, because they were so despised they could not get near the

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people. A friend of mine in clerical garb, a Protestant, was hissed at by the school-children who took him for a priest. A comic paper in Peru has for its title, when a pun is made of it, 'Thick-headed Priests,' and it is taken up with tales of the personal immoralities and scandals of the life of the clergy in Peru. As to church attendance, there is not a town in the United States or Canada where there are not twice as many people at church every Sunday as you will find in South America. I myself visited eighty Catholic churches in different parts of South America. In not one was there a picture or a symbol of the resurrection or the ascension. In every case Christ was either dead upon the cross or ghastly dead in the grave. Where is the living Christ, one cries out again and again, and no voice may give him reply."

THE PLIGHT OF OUR MISSIONARIES IN KOREA

THE tragic death of Prince Ito has given birth to many wild rumors and speculations about the real nature and magnitude of the plot underlying the crime committed by the Korean "patriot." The most sensational of such rumors is that which charges two Americans, Mr. Hulbert and Dr. Underwood, with having stirred up the anti-Japanese feeling to such a pitch that it culminated in the removal of the veteran statesman of Japan. The Osaka *Asahi* does not openly charge these gentlemen with complicity in the perpetration of the crime, but it does venture to say that they had been stirring up anti-Japanese sentiment among the Koreans, which might have indirectly been responsible for the assassination of Prince Ito. It further asserts that these two Americans have been busy spreading in America false reports about Japan's *modus operandi* in Korea and Manchuria, with a view to undermining Japanese influence in those countries.

Some friends of Korea will no doubt say that the missionaries are right in rousing the patriotism of a down-trodden people, but many others hold that the messengers of the Gospel should take no part in political matters, except to preach and practise the example of their Master when he was assailed by the powers of the State. Dr. Underwood is a missionary still active in the evangelical field in Korea; Mr. Hulbert, author of "The Passing of Korea," tho recently interested in secular work, also went to the peninsular country as a teacher. Naturally the startling news in the Osaka *Asahi* furnished an occasion for reviving the missionary question in Korea, which had been dormant for some time. The organs of the Government and the conservative papers scoff at the idea of linking the recent assassination with Dr. Underwood's or Mr. Hulbert's unkindly attitude toward Japan, asserting that the missionaries in Korea are really beginning to appreciate the measures inaugurated by the Residency-General, which has always been friendly toward the propagators of Christianity. Nevertheless there are not a few respectable newspapers which make Prince Ito's death a fresh occasion for censuring the indiscreet actions of some of the missionaries. The *Yorodzu* voices the sentiment of the latter class of Japanese journals when it says:

"It is no longer a secret that in the early stage of the Japanese rule in Korea almost all the missionaries were as much engaged in arousing anti-Japanese feeling among their native followers as in the propagation of Christianity. We hoped that such undesirable activities would be put an end to long before this, but recent intelligence from our correspondents in the peninsula indicates that the old embers are still smoldering. It can not be merely a coincidence that the overwhelming majority of the native converts to Christianity are enemies of Japan, for there certainly are a number of missionaries who teach the Koreans to hate us. Some of the missionaries of this class liken the Japanese rule to the Biblical deluge, and tell the natives that the only escape from the calamity lies in embracing Christianity. Some have even had the audacity to compose a drama extolling the past glory of Korea and lamenting her present misfortune, and to present it upon the stage before a native audience. That such unscrupulous methods are often employed is admitted even by Japanese missionaries who recently returned from Korea where they had gone to cooperate with foreign missionaries there. It is comparatively easy to deal with mobs and insurgents whose object is pillage and plunder, but it is difficult to cope with those who conceal their sinister designs in engaging smiles and gentle words."

Mr. Hulbert, who devoted his best energies apparently to the upholding of Korea's cause against Japan, seems, so it is said, to be losing his hold upon the Korean mind. According to the *Chosen Nichi-nichi*, a Japanese daily published in Seoul, this former American missionary, during his recent stay in Korea, was in constant fear of assassination, and but for the vigilant protection offered by the Japanese authorities, his life would have been in peril. This story is confirmed by the Seoul correspondent of *The Japan Advertiser* (Yokohama), the only American newspaper published in Japan, which says that Mr. Hulbert was obliged at the advice of the Japanese Administration and his friends to leave the country quietly by way of Siberia lest he might be made the victim of the murderous plot of a band of Korean "patriots." This audacious plot, so the story runs, originated in the Koreans' conviction that Mr. Hulbert's counsels, perhaps sincere but decidedly ill-advised, only precipitated the obliteration of Korean autonomy. To them the episode of the summer of 1907, in which Korea was forced to surrender her sovereign rights, was the immediate outcome of a secret mission sent to the Hague Conference at the advice of Mr. Hulbert. Then, again, his renewed activities against the Japanese rule were, they believe, indirectly responsible for the assassination of Prince Ito, which they feared might bring in its wake another severe admonition upon their country.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION AMONG ARTISTS

IF the belief is anywise wide-spread that artists are without real religion and only worship the external beauty of nature this view is contradicted by August Rodin, the great French sculptor. He delivered himself on the subject of his personal religion and the kind of faith held by members of the artistic world in an interview with Mr. Paul Gsell, printed in *La Revue* (Paris). We quote from a translation that appears in the Boston *Transcript*. Mr. Gsell asked Rodin if he were a man of religion, and got this reply:

"That depends on what you mean by a religious man. If you mean a man bound to certain practises, bowing down to certain dogmas, then I am not at all religious.

"But to my mind religion is something altogether different from mumbling a creed. It is a consciousness of the unexplained and the inexplicable, an adoration of the unknown force that maintains the various types of living creatures, a suspicion of a natural world beyond the reach of our senses, of the whole vast domain that neither the eyes of the body nor those of the mind are capable of seeing; it is the upleaping of our consciousness toward the infinite, toward eternity, toward limitless truth and love—promises that may be illusory, but nevertheless give wings to the soul in this life. In that sense I am religious. . . . . .

"If no religion existed I should have to invent one. True artists are the most religious of mortals. People fancy that we live by our senses, and that the world of appearance suffices us. They take us for children, intoxicated by flashing colors, amused by forms, as a child is amused by dolls. They don't understand us. Lines and shadows are to us only the signs of realities that lie hidden. Our minds plunge beneath the surface and into the soul of things, and then, when we reproduce contours, we enrich them with their spiritual content.

"The artist worthy the name must express the total truth of nature; not merely the truth of its exterior, but also and particularly that of its inner self. When a good scupltor models a human torso, it is not only the muscles that he represents, it is the life animating them—better than the life, the power that fashioned them and endowed them with grace or vigor or amorous charm or untamed fury."

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HISTORY TINGED BY IMAGINATION

THE school of history that can see nothing beyond "facts" gets some illuminating comments from Professor Hart, of Harvard, on the subject of its peculiar obsession. Facts, tested by the most rigorous scientific methods, he recognizes as necessarily the proper basis of history. But it is not historical "material" we wish to study, he points out, "but the mind of men." The nightmare of the historical professor, he observes, "is the student who reverences facts and accepts any statement that he finds in print; to whom the revelations of the great man's barber and the great man's private correspondence with his sovereign are equally material." "Facts as facts, however carefully selected, scientific treatment in itself, however necessary for the ascertainment of truth," he further declares, "are no more history than recruits arrayed in battalions are an army."

The escape from the tyranny of facts, he takes it, "is that high quality of the mind which makes us see things as they are; and that is only another term for imagination." One of its uses pointed out by Professor Hart in his address before the American Historical Association (printed in the Bostor *Transcript* of January 22) is the help we receive toward sympathizing with the great men of the past—to understand the limitations of their surroundings. He puts it in this way:

"Against the habit of pulling down national heroes there is a visible reaction. Horace Walpole, in his 'Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III.,' was one of the first to go into the interesting pursuit of revising the judgment of mankind on a supposed scoundrel. That has been the favorite task of Froude, who may be said to have chiseled for himself, out of a block of very seamy marble, a new statue of Henry VIII. The book of a well-known military critic upon Napoleon brought from one of his legal friends in Boston the comment, 'I never knew before that John Ropes was a good criminal lawyer.' Edmund Andros has his apologists; Aaron Burr his defenders; somebody has adduced evidence that Benedict Arnold was a misunderstood patriot.

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,

Who declares that "without Abraham Lincoln the rivalry of the North and South would have gone on indefinitely."

"Whether saints militant or sinners errant, great men confuse all the categories of the scientific historian. Tolstoy may look upon them as merely the foam on the top of a vast billow, but, in a world of human nature in which the sternest critics have not been able entirely to banish free will, a great man is a dynamic influence; Louis XIV. delays the adjustment of Europe for two centuries; and Napoleon catches up the two hundred years and completes the national development in a decade. Perhaps nobody is indispensable in history, but it is easy to see in the career of Zwingli and Calvin that without Luther the German Reformation would have failed. If George Washington had been shot at Braddock's Field, the English colonies in North America might have remained English for another half-century. Without Abraham Lincoln the rivalry of the North and South would have gone on indefinitely. Great men perhaps do not make history; they are never greater than the country through which they work, but they concentrate history, reflect it, exemplify it, alter it.

"Scientific history professes to know neither right nor wrong. In old-fashioned hospitals there was a thing called 'laudable pus,' and we are all familiar with the 'vicious circle,' but to the genuinely scientific mind there is neither vice nor virtue; the massacre of St. Bartholomew is like the Great Awakening of 1740–1742, simply a material for study. Every investigator knows that imaginative history can not, in the nature of things, be dispassionate; and many historical writers feel a responsibility for pointing out the moral lessons of the evils that they describe. Without developing the whole study of man on every page the historian must nevertheless consider to what end his people, his nations, his combinations of human wills are tending. Every historical student likes to look on his own work as a road-book which not only describes the ridges and the turns and hills but tells you where you can put up for the night and how far it is to Rome. How far history is in itself a moral influence is debatable; but on this side the scientific method fails; there is much in history that can not be measured like atomic weights, or averaged like insurance losses."

In cases where facts were deficient in furnishing the backbone for history the meager supply of genuine data came to be infused "with a shadowy something which may be called sentiment. or the ideal, or spirit, or imagination." Many efforts are to be found to teach history outside facts. Some of these are dealt with in the Professor's brilliant style:

"Earlier mankind loved to drape a few facts with robes of imagination, in myths which doubtless preserve some history, like flies in the amber, and are historical materials only so far as they reveal the things that people liked to believe. The modern world is not without its myths; to be descended from gods is a distinction which the Emperor of Japan to this day insists upon as his.

"American history, on its controversial side, has been enriched by several distinct attempts to manufacture myths to order. The first of these might be called the worship of the Pilgrim Fathers; it is the ascription to a band of men and women, who represented a splendid cause and were pioneers in a magnificent historical pageant, of virtues which are in fact possest only by their descendants. My ancestor, Stephen Hart, helped to settle Cambridge, and later was one of the fundamental orderers of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut; but in the Pequot War he massacred Indian women and children mercilessly. I take no responsibility for his acts; I refer the case to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

"A similar myth causes the exaltation of the Southern cavalier, who was a personage about as infrequent in Virginia as in New York; it is at least remarkable that few of the great Virginia families of the nineteenth century can show a cavalier lineage; neither the Jeffersons, nor Madisons, Monroes, Marshalls, Carters, Carys, nor Bryans trace undoubted descent from one of the bearers of the love-locks.

"In many ways the most interesting of the American myths is that which has clustered about Marcus Whitman and which was resolved into its elementary gases by our late colleague, Edward G. Bourne, a scholar eminent in both constructive and destructive critical spirit. Quite different in kind is the George Washington myth, 'popular delusion chiefly due to Mason L. Weems, who with unwinking inaccuracy sets himself forth as "former rector of Mount Vernon Parish."' Weems has never been properly understood by the American public; he landed himself among the immortals by writing what is substantially a romance—a kind of patriotic Sanford and Merton—not intended to give information about George Washington but to suggest virtuous conduct to young Americans.

"Who but an expert performer upon the imagination could personify Washington's father on the boy's refusal to divide a fine large apple with his brothers and sisters: 'George looked in silence on the wide wilderness of fruit. He marked the busy humming bees, and heard the gay notes of birds; then, lifting his eyes filled with shining moisture to his father, he softly said, "Well, Pa, only forgive me this time; and see if I ever be so stingy any more."' Human nature rebels at this attempt to make a prig out of a youth who was probably more likely to steal apples than to divide them."

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A FABLE FOR CRITICS

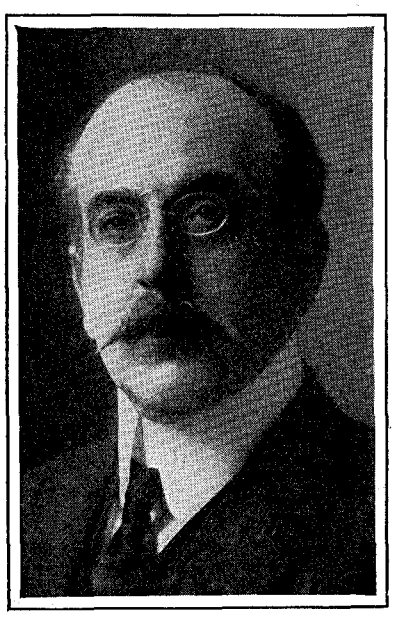
THE pews sometimes object that they have no chance of hitting back at the pulpit. The actor has much the same complaint against the critic. The critic has his say before a large audience and the actor bears his praise or dispraise with whatever grace he may. Probably the congregation would be as much surprized if one rose to refute the pulpit as a New York audience was recently when Mr. Laurence Irving dealt out as much summary justice as he was able toward a critic who had affronted him. Report says the audience was delighted. It is further reported that Mr. Irving's managers would not have permitted the speech had they been warned of his intentions. From London comes the judgment of Mr. Max Beerbohm that "Mr. Irving made a great mistake." The genial "Max" deals with the episode at length in *The Saturday Review* (London) in order to point out how the affair may "serve as a useful warning to other actors."

Mr. Irving, let us first recall, made his speech before the curtain during the run of "The Affinity," a play of Eugene Brieux, translated from the French and presented here with success last spring under the title of "The Incubus." He began by saying that he usually made a little speech about the French playwright; but his tone of anger on this occasion indicated that he had to deal with another person. As reported by the daily press he said:

"I am going to speak of another man, who is a mere blot of scum. I have been bothered by him for the last ten years, and when I first came to this country with my father he could not see anything to criticize in the play, but asserted that my legs were too thin.

"Now he attacks my head, and there is nothing but my torso left for him. He is not content with saying that the part I play ought to be taken by a person more volatile, but says the work of my wife is ludicrous, that she ought to be running a typewriter or handing out ribbons over the counter. Of course there is one way to get revenge, or get even, but that would mean difficulties. Alan Dale goes so far as to say that the part I play ought to be taken by a man more volatile. M. Guitry, who played it in Paris, is a man far heavier than myself, and was considered exceptionally clever by the French critics.

"My wife, Mabel Hackney, has played with my father in Shakespearean plays and has won a record. This man accuses actors of being vain and says they are self-advertisers. He says I don't seem to know the part of a French professor, and I can tell him that for twelve months I was a professor in the Rollin College in Paris. He asserts that the play is not 'Les Hannetons,' and to this I reply that it is a literal translation by myself."



ALAN DALE,

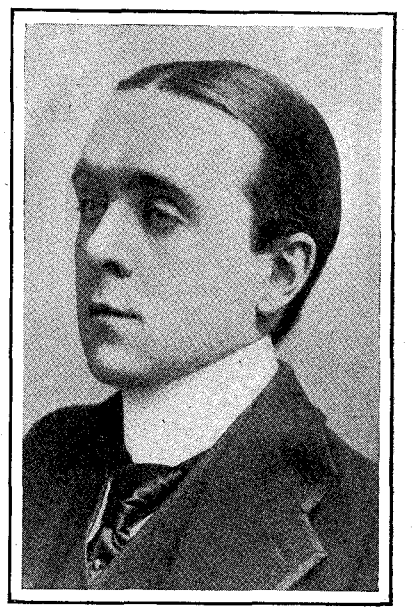
The dramatic critic of *The American*, who provoked the attack on American journalism made by Max Beerbohm.

Max Beerbohm, the English critic, observes that it is "very natural that an actor should wish to avenge himself on a critic whom he believes to have attacked him unfairly." But, he adds, "let not the actor suppose that it can be done by a public denunciation of the critic." By that means the critic merely gets a bigger advertisement. "Max" goes on with the following compliments to a fellow member of his own craft:

"I doubt not that Mr. Irving, as he bowed himself off the stage, felt he had dealt the enemy a deadly blow. I wish he had. For that enemy I have no regard whatsoever, and will not by naming him add my quota to the fine advertisement he has received from Mr. Irving. His gibes at Mr. Irving and at Mrs. Irving were vulgar and unjust. Again I judge by cabled fragments; but these are in exact accord to the manner which I have sometimes, with gloomy curiosity, sampled at full length in the newspaper which it adorns. I can construct from them the quality of the whole article. The writer is a man not unendowed with humor and cleverness. But he has made his reputation by using these gifts mainly in the cause of crude insolence, and by the elaborate process of going out of his way to give such offense as right-hearted critics try to refrain from giving even when they are bound to blame. The matter of what he says is sometimes right enough; more often it is shaped to fit the manner; and always the manner is deplorable.

LAURENCE IRVING,

Who made a speech before the curtain denouncing a critic who had affronted him.



MAX BEERBOHM,

Who says that "a great part of American journalism is unseemly, a peril, and pest, unworthy a civilized nation."

"Criticism of acting differs from criticism of other arts, in that it is necessarily far more personal. You can condemn or ridicule a book, or a painting, or a piece of music, in terms which, while they would be brutal and indecent as applied to the work of an actor, leave personally unscathed the writer, or painter, or composer. Art and honesty demand that the actor shall not be judged more leniently than other artists. The actor himself, in common self-respect, demands this (tho always, of course, he would rather it were denied him). Humanitarianism, on the other hand, demands that our judgment of the actor shall be so worded as not to wound him. It is very difficult and delicate, this task of telling the truth innocuously. It is not impossible, but it takes a lot of time and tact."

The matter is not left here, for the opportunity is thought by "Max" too good a one to read the American public a lecture on the question of its newspapers. He does this by imagining the kind of speech Mr. Irving might supposititiously have made. Thus:

"Mr. Irving should have stood surveying the house, and then, very slowly, have said, 'I have spoken strongly about this man. But I do not hate him. Rather do I pity him. He delights to bark and bite. It is his nature *to*. One does not hate a mad dog. But, if I came to a city where mad dogs were allowed to be at large, it would be not enough for me that the citizens should say "Yes, aren't these dogs a nuisance?" I should blame these citizens for their incivism. The critic whom I have named to-night is an extreme case, no doubt. But the fact remains that a great part of American journalism is unseemly, a peril and pest, unworthy of

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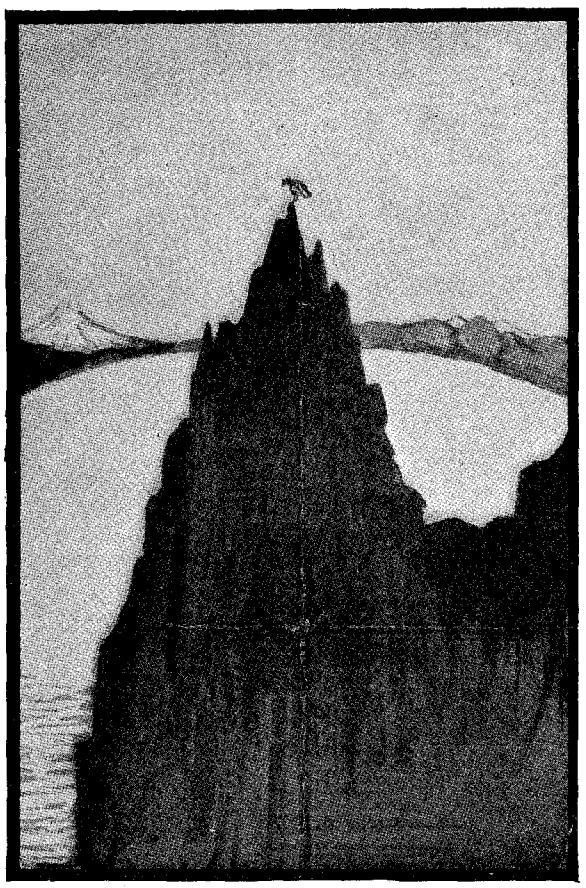
a civilized nation. Why do you stand it? Do you wish me to be forced to the conclusion that you are not yet civilized? You deplore the corruption of your politics, just as you deplore the vulgarity of your "yellow press." Why don't you stop it? You could. No one has ever accused you of lethargy. You are a very vital and vigorous people. I have an immense admiration for your immense potentialities. If we in England had such politics as yours, or such a "yellow press" as yours, I should feel desperate indeed. For we in England are growing old: our organism might not be able to cast off such maladies. But you, the young and buoyant, the aquiline and star-spangled, very surely *you* have the power to set your house in order. Apparently you have not the will. I pray you, be calm. Resume your seats. There is no use in your attempting to storm the foot-lights. I need but raise my hand and there would appear from the wings a strong force of armed police whom the Mayor has very kindly placed at my disposal for this evening, with orders to shoot if you show the slightest disposition to tear me limb from limb. I ask you to ponder well what I have said to you. Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you a very good-night.' If Mr. Irving had said something of this sort . . . but no, Mr. Irving would have been best advised to say nothing at all."

LAFCADIO HEARN'S FAREWELL CHERRY-BLOSSOM

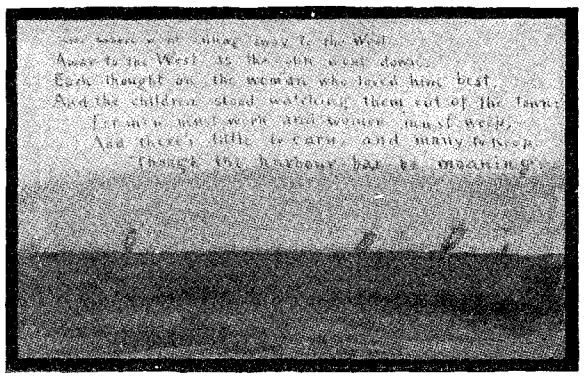
LAFCADIO HEARN'S strange passion for the East and his aversion to the Western civilization into which he was born can be somewhat understood in the light of the memorials of him that his widow is now furnishing. They show a nature sensitive to the smallest happenings of the outside world. In *The Pacific Monthly* (Portland, Ore., February) she tells us of the eventful blossoming of a cherry-tree in their garden. Two or three days before his death one of the servants found one cherry-blossom which made a *kaerizaki*, or "a bloom returned out of season," strangely pointing toward Hearn's library from the garden. For many years Mrs. Hearn, so she tells us, made it a custom to tell her husband "every happening, small or large, of his beloved

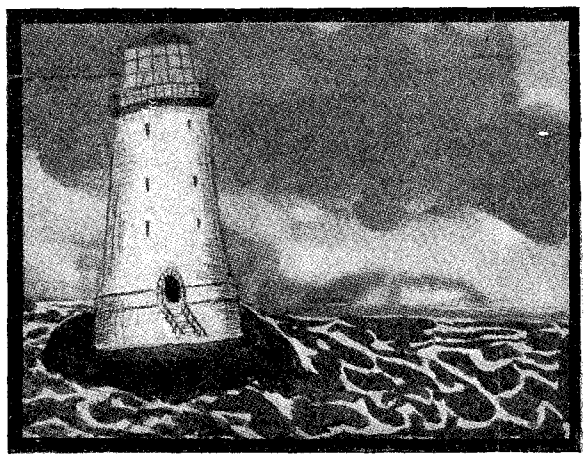


From "The Pacific Monthly."

HOW HEARN TAUGHT NATURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

"Papa Drew This Picture When He Told Me About the Eagle. He Said: 'Eagle Is the Greatest Bird, and He Can Stand on the Highest Mountain Peak, Far Above the Fields and River; and He Even Tries to Strike at the Sun and Sky. The Eagle Is on the Russian Flag, Too. Now, Suppose Russia Is an Eagle; and that Eagle Tries to Strike the Sun. That's Impossible. What Country is the Sun? Don't You Know Japan's Flag? So, Russia Cannot Win Over Japan.'"—Kazuo.





From "The Pacific Monthly."

DRAWINGS BY LAFCADIO HEARN.

They were used to illustrate for his son Kingsley's "Three Fishers."

garden; the banana had a new leaf, a yellow butterfly flew out of a garden, the bamboo of his library had a new shoot, a bullfrog crawled out from under the veranda floor, the ants began to dig a new hole." Mrs. Hearn, who calls herself Setsu Koizumi, has the Japanese poet Yone Noguchi to put her writing into English, and her narrative proceeds in this wise:

"Such small things which would appear ridiculous to others were very important and serious for our Koizumi family, at least, to Hearn's mind. I never saw such a person as Hearn, whose heart was disturbed terribly even by a single shiver of a roadside weed, whose sympathy made him cry even with the falling of a flower. The time is autumn, and here we have a cherry-blossom opening suggestively and pointing toward him meaningly; and that cherry-tree, not much to look at, was, however, one of his beloved trees in the garden; certainly it was a matter worthy to tell him immediately. However, I thought that the *kaerizaki* was regarded in

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Japan as a bad omen; and without attaching any particular meaning to it, I felt my heart somewhat disturbed. But I could not withhold from telling about it to him as the bloom appeared so interestingly. 'Indeed,' he said, delightedly, and came out from the library and gazed at it for some moments, and said: 'It is so strange and beautiful. The flower must have been thinking that spring came already as the weather is so warm and lovely. But it will soon be frightened and dead under the approaching cold.' You may call it superstition, if you will. But I can not help thinking that it made its presence to bid farewell to Hearn, as it was his beloved tree.

"Nobody seemed to know when the blossom withered away. We were all upset soon after on seeing his sudden ending which, of course, we had no thought to expect. It was the night of Hearn's *shonanuka* (the first seventh day) when we gathered in the library, which was turned into his *Butsuma* or Buddha's Room, and repeated the holy name in our hearts, and then we happened to talk about the cherry-blossom of *kaerizaki*. We found out that Kazuo alone knew about it, and he said: 'It was open all the next day after papa's death; and was dead at evening.'"

The picture of their intimate life shows the family quite closed to outside associations. "To attend to the university, to read, to think, to write, to hear a story from me when I had any to tell, to teach Kazuo English, and to take a short walk, was his daily course of work." She goes on:

"He never went in a crowded street of the city in his walk, which was about two hours every day, but, in fact, he explored every corner of the neighboring country of the Ushigome and Yotsuya districts, especially of Zoshigaya, Ochiai, and their neighborhood. He used to take Kazuo with him; and I also was with them quite often. He spoke to us very seldom in his walk; and we kept silence, only following after him as we thought that his mind might be busy in thought and dream. But he would stop and look round at the scenery, even commenting on this and that, on this stone Jizo idol and on that stream, when he was in a talkative mood. And as far as I know, he never failed to drop into any Buddhist temple which he came by; in truth, there was no temple unknown to him in Zoshigaya, Ochiai, and their neighboring places. He used to carry a little note-book in his pocket; and I saw him frequently bring it out, and write something down when he caught some beautiful fancy or phrases. He often told me that those he got unexpectedly were always the best. I believe that his thought never left, even a minute, his writing; his mind was an extraordinarily busy one. He could not rest in mind even in his sick-bed; and fortunately, he was never sick to my knowledge till his later years.

"Even I can not properly measure his tremendous love with his first boy, Kazuo. His anxiety and anticipation grew higher and higher when the month of his birth approached; he was afraid that he might be near-sighted as his Papa San. He was so restless; and, none the less, he was so happy on the other hand. How often he begged my forgiveness for my suffering. 'How sorry I am! I will atone with my writing,' he used to say, and retired to his room to write. And he repeated, afterward, to me his feeling when he heard Kazuo's first cry, which he could not explain of course with his poor Japanese, nor even in English. 'It is the most strange sensation ever I felt in my life,' he used to say. And whenever he thought of it in his later years, and was somehow reminiscent, he said: 'I will never see such a sight again. That sight was so angelic. Ah, that sight of Kazuo! He stretched his hands, and laid them down. And his eyes looking downward! His shapely head covered with long hair, and a whirl of hair in the middle of his head! He was so innocent. Ah, that sight of Kazuo! He was an angel.' . . . . . .

"He did not like to send Kazuo to school even when he grew old enough; I suspect one of his reasons, among others, was that he could not see him enough every day. He begged me to trust him in his hand to educate him; and he used to give him a daily lesson in English every morning when, as he said, his head was clear, and he could put more force in his teaching. I dare say that he thought it was more important than to attend his university.

"He forbade the children to tease or kill any insect. He was found sitting sometimes the whole afternoon on a piece of newspaper which he had spread on the ground, and patiently watching the ants at their work. He used to say to Kazuo: 'The bullfrog is a lovely thing. My servant, whom I engaged in the West Indies, was glad to sleep with one. What an innocent look it has! You must not tease it under any circumstances.' His love for a small frog was great. I have not a few letters he wrote me from Yaidzu, that seaside place where he was mightily pleased to go in summer, which have a picture of a frog; he never wrote me a letter which was not illustrated by his own pictures."

SURPRIZES OF CHINESE LITERATURE

TO the average Western mind Chinese literature is a closed book. "The Chinese," Mr. John Stuart Thomson tells us, however, in his work with that title, can boast counterparts of such glories of English literature as Milton, Shelley, Chatterton, Leigh Hunt, Edgar Allan Poe, and others of equal importance. The poet Tu Fu, the Celestial Chatterton, "starved to death on a temple's steps," and Poe's "Raven" is matched by the century-old "White Owl Ode," which has its exact plot. The Chinese also have their Herodotus, Horace, and Ovid.

If Western ignorance rates the Chinese as a race without a literature, the Chinese, it seems, entertain a general, and to their minds well-founded, disdain for the West, as compared with their own racial and national superiority. Mr. Thomson quotes, at length, the trenchant diatribe of a bonze (whose name he does not give) in which he flays Western arrogance for pretending to any such claim. He commands attention, for he does not merely assert. He gives his reasons. Thus:

"You were great only once, and that time is not now. You will never produce a Bible or a Shakespeare again, for, used to luxuries as you now are, you will forever despise the simple poverty that produced the poetry of Elizabeth's time, and the manly virtues which evolved the philosophy of Plato's and Paul's day. The asceticism and unselfishness of your Bible gave you sturdy virtues, but now that you have machinery you are looking unto wealth for greatness."

The bonze ascribes China's superiority to the Chinese lack of "rebellious envy on the part of the unhappy many against the privileged few," and the "little opportunity for that grinding oppression which breeds undying hate, because prominence and selfishness are synonymous." "We glory in teaching Confucius in all our schools. . . . You throw your greatest book out of your national schools."

After declaring that we were "harder to civilize than any race," he predicts our downfall and the exaltation of China. "In the adaptation of ourselves to the inventive age, you will see that we shall reach the higher plane without bloody disorganization, as we are a race with faith and conscience enough to follow what time, the only test (and test us by it!) has proved to be right. Look to yourselves."

Mr. Thomson adds, on his own account, that when the extension of railroads shall scatter the dialects, the Chinese will have "that unification of speech and resultant dissemination of ideas" whose absence have "kept them from moving forward as a very assertive body in the world's polity." This has not been due, he declares, to "the lack of Christianity, or inventions."

Mr. Thomson also declares that there are only three races "who appreciate and constantly use humor—the American, the Scotch, and the Chinese." Mr. Thomson's name is John Stuart, and the receipt for injecting appreciation of a joke into a Scotchman may come to mind. When a little Hakka girl, carrying her brother on her back, was asked: "Is he heavy?" she replied: "No. He is my brother." The naïveté seems the pathos of humor, but Mr. Thomson carefully explains that the child had no sense of humor, or of humanity in so responding, "but the grin on my 'rickisha men's faces showed that they had seen the other phase." If "the other phase" is supposed to appeal to a sense of humor, it may be the kind which Mr. Thomson credits the Chinese with.

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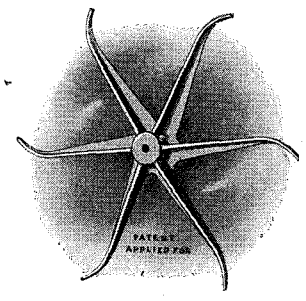

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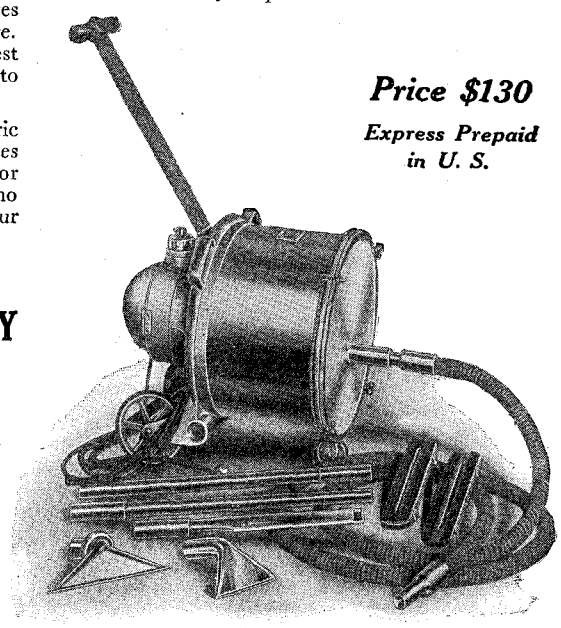

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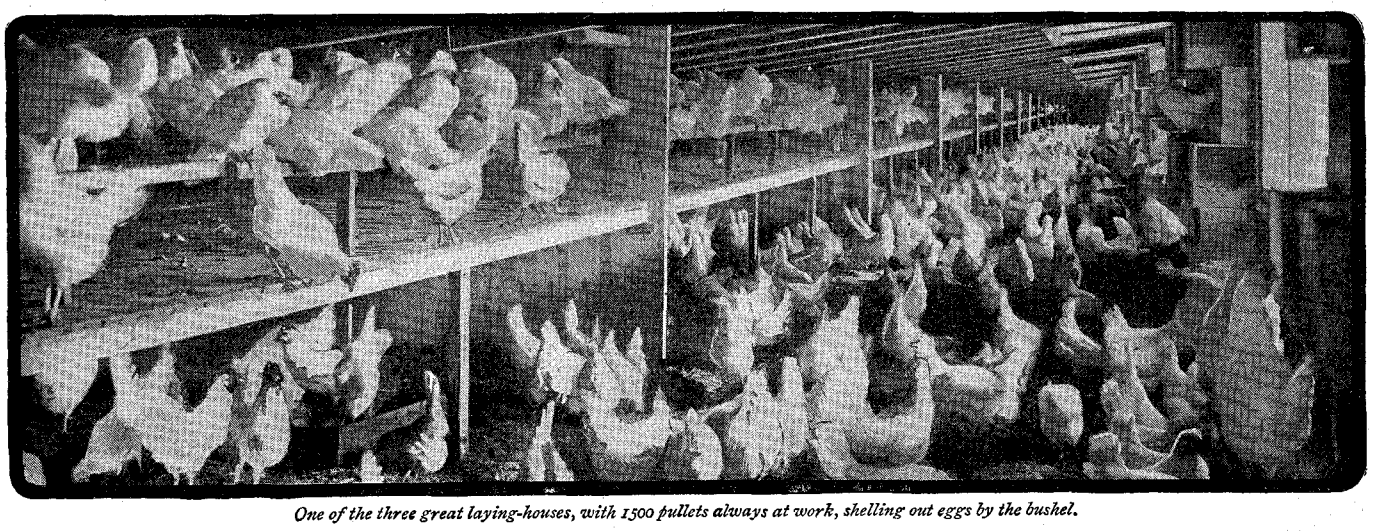

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Allinson, F. G. and A. C. E. Greek Lands and Letters. Pp. 472. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

This attractive volume is more than a mere handbook for the traveler in Greece; it is an excellent summary of the best in Grecian history and literature as well. The work is arranged with a view to those tourists whose time is limited and who plan to make Athens a center for outlying excursions.

The authors start with Piræus, the port of Athens, and in point of wealth and prosperity at one time its twin city. Considerable space is devoted to the Grecian capital, the chapter entitled "Old Greece in New Athens" being especially good. A description of Attica follows, with trips to Eleusis, once the center of Greek religious life, and Aegina, the erstwhile commercial rival of Athens. To gain in variety of landscape, a journey from Patras on the west coast through Corinth and Megara to Athens on the east is strongly urged. Corinth should be of especial interest to all Americans because of the extensive excavations now being carried on there by our own countrymen. Delphi, the seat of ancient prophecy, historic Thermopylæ, Argolis, home of heroes, and poetic Arcadia are reviewed in turn. A comprehensive history of the Olympic games and chapters on Messenia and Sparta conclude the book.

Well-chosen illustrations and maps and extracts from the great writers of Greece form interesting features. The work is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the one country which has known what it was "to stand alone immeasurably advanced at the head of the civilization of the world."

Ashe, Samuel A'Court. History of North Carolina. In two volumes. Vol. I., 8vo, pp. 724. Greensboro, N. C.: Charles L. Van Noppen.

The present volume of Mr. Ashe's history (the first) leads us from the days of Sir Walter Raleigh's charter to the last period of British supremacy, when the English Government formally acknowledged the United States separately and particularly to be "free, sovereign, and independent States," and relinquished all claims to any right in them. As a history the work is naturally of intense interest to North Carolinians, but it has also its importance from a broader standpoint. These State histories emphasize the individual character and independence of each separate commonwealth under the Federal Government. In this relation the United States becomes an empire like England and Germany, and teaches the world that a certain sort of subordination to the central government forfeits neither the independence of each unity, nor obliterates the local character which is the outcome of its history. We have found Mr. Ashe's work both significant and interesting.

Banks, Louis Albert. The Problems of Youth. 8vo, pp. 393. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Dr. Banks has peculiar claims to be listened to as a teacher and inspirer of the young. As pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Denver, Colo., he has made it his special study to seek out and lead into the right way the young men and women who attend on his ministrations. He knows the boy and the girl, what they are and what they want in religious suggestion and instruction. The consequence is that he has written a series of sermons which, as they held the attention of his hearers, will hold the attention of his readers. He has wisely chosen the book which deals with "the beginning of wisdom" for his text-book. The book of Proverbs is intensely practical, yet it contains all the wisdom of the East, a wisdom based on "the fear of the Lord." There are thirty discourses in all; their very titles are inviting, and those which we have read are eminently calculated to interest and stimulate the young in the way of manliness, purity, and courage.

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Bardeen, C. W. The New York School Officer's Handbook. A Manual of Common School Law. 12mo, pp. 470. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50 net.

Bjornson, Bjornstjerne. Wise-Knut. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Brandu's, 767 Lexington Avenue. $1 net.

Brewster, Edwin Tenney. Life and Letters of Josiah Dwight Whitney. 8vo, pp. 411. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

When Professor Whitney began his practical career as a geological explorer, a

(*Continued on page 238*)

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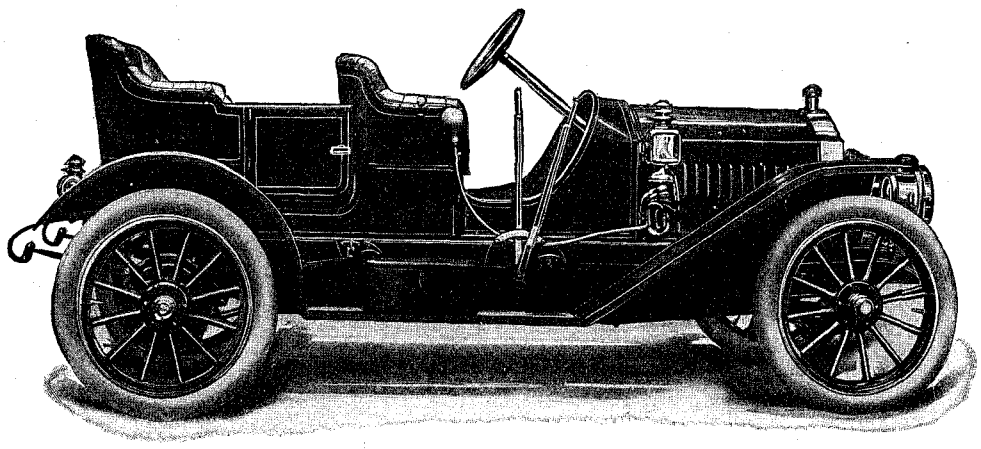

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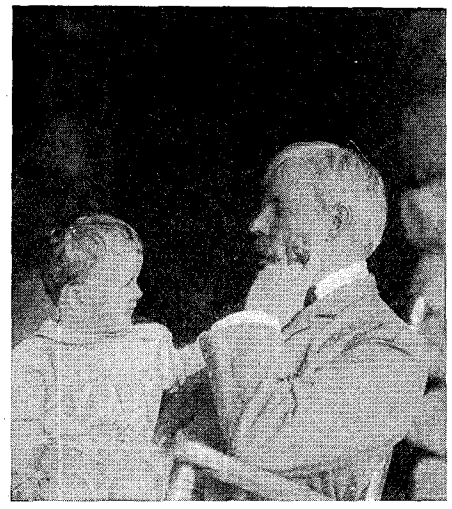
(*Continued from page 236*)

vast portion of this continent was an unknown region on the current geological charts. New Hampshire was the first field of his activity, when he worked as a surveyor's assistant at three dollars a day, tho enjoying much the social life of the



IRVING BACHELLER AND HIS SON.

cultivated people with whom his lot was cast. He is, however, particularly entitled to praise and recognition for his scientific work in the Middle West, by which he laid bare and rendered accessible the mineral resources of that region. Going farther West he worked on the Pacific coast, and was successful in mapping out on a geological basis California, and a large part of Washington, Oregon, and Nevada. As a university teacher he was of wide-extended influence, not only at Harvard, where he made geology a living factor in the intellectual activities of the university, but throughout the country. As seen from his memoirs and letters he was a man of great personal charm and one of those who had learned from their German educators that in science egotism is out of place. He loved his particular specialty for its own sake and he formed one among that group of really great educators at Cambridge who, it is to be hoped, will find worthy successors. This sympathetic memoir is a fitting tribute to such a man.

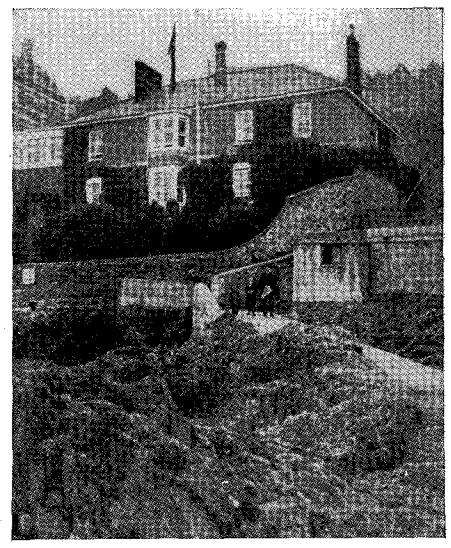
Chadwick, French Ensor. The Relations of the United States and Spain. 8vo, pp. 610. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Admiral Chadwick in investigating the causes of the war of 1898 comes to the conclusion that the causes of it were natural and the outbreak inevitable. In his large and philosophic treatment of the subject he sees that two exactly opposite nations, opposite in character, in aim, in mental and administrative power, were brought together in juxtaposition on the same hemisphere. Antagonism sprang up between Spain and the United States from the establishment of the Republic. Bitterness of feeling burst out at intervals for one hundred and fifteen years, until the war of 1898 put an end forever to the rivalry. From the time of France's concession to Spain of Louisiana the period of cross-purposes set in until the purchase of Louisiana from the French, under Bonaparte, put a stop to friction in that quarter. But Cuba still remained a menace to peace, and Mexico was to be reckoned with. It would be tedious to detail Admiral Chadwick's masterly treatment of the bewildering details which beset American diplomacy between the clash of French, English, and Spanish views in the matter of from the earliest years of the nineteenth century. He gives an excellent account of the Virginius affair and his statement of the Monroe Doctrine and all that it means is the clearest we have met with. His book deals with a much-neglected phase of American history, and he deals with it from the inside, having equipped himself well with a knowledge of what took place before his time and observed and recorded with care events coming under his own cognizance. The result is a volume of solid and permanent value as a contribution to the history of the United States.

Conway, Katherine E. The Story of a Beautiful Childhood. Pp. 107. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

This slender book concerns one J. Astley O'Gallagher, whose short life of fifteen years showed unusual signs of promise. The boy had a decided literary bent, and this, combined with inherited talent and an enforced seclusion, brought about by spinal trouble, resulted in his becoming an apt student. Gleanings from his diary (on which the short biography is based) cover a variety of interests, altho books and authors hold first place. The young reader's selection of books is such as to put to shame many a grown-up. Fiction he read moderately, having no patience with what he calls "the fiction-all-the-time type of person." The child's own contributions in prose and verse, which appeared at different times in a Boston newspaper, are here given. Tho revealing the crudeness of immaturity, they show a delicate imagination and fine sense of humor.

It is interesting to note that as an offset to these intellectual pursuits so far in advance of the normal, healthy boy, Master O'Gallagher took keen pleasure in baseball and other athletic sports. While debarred from active participation in such games, he seems never to have lost a genuine, boyish fondness for them.



QUILLER-COUCH'S HOME IN CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

Craw, George Rockhill. Roxana. A Social Drama in Three Acts. 16mo, pp. 123. Chicago: The Sterling Publishers.

Delacombe, Harry. The Boys' Book of Airships. Pp. 244. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

This book is divided into three general subjects—balloons, airships, and aeroplanes. Part I includes an early history

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of balloons, a detailed description of the gas balloon, and a technical discussion relative to balancing. The use of the balloon for military purposes is considered and an account of historic ascents and races given. Interesting photos are shown that have been taken from balloons in various altitudes.

Part II takes up the development of the dirigible balloon, known as the lighter-than-air machine. This is an intermediary between the non-dirigible balloon and the present day "flying-machine." It is noticeable that the French and Germans are largely responsible for this type of machine.

Part III is the section that will doubtless be studied with greatest interest by the boys for whom the book is intended. It opens with a discussion of the principles of wind action which is supplemented by detailed tabulated matter. The Santos-Dumont, the Voisin, and the Curtiss-Herring biplanes, also the Blériot monoplane, form interesting chapters. Considerable space is properly given to the work of the Wright brothers.

On the whole, the volume recommends itself to the wide-awake boy who wishes to keep in touch with the development of the flying-machine with which history is being made every day.

France, Anatole. The Life of Joan of Arc. A translation by Winifred Stephens. 8vo, 2 vols. Pp. 477–423–xliv. New York: John Lane & Co. $8.

Joan of Arc has been beatified and the hagiographers have been busy supernaturalizing her life and making miracles of her victories. It is hard nowadays to say what a miracle is and what is meant by the supernatural. It is evident that the religious exaltation of the Maid of Orleans was the motive power of her life. Mr. Anatole France will allow this, tho many will say he has done much to rationalize

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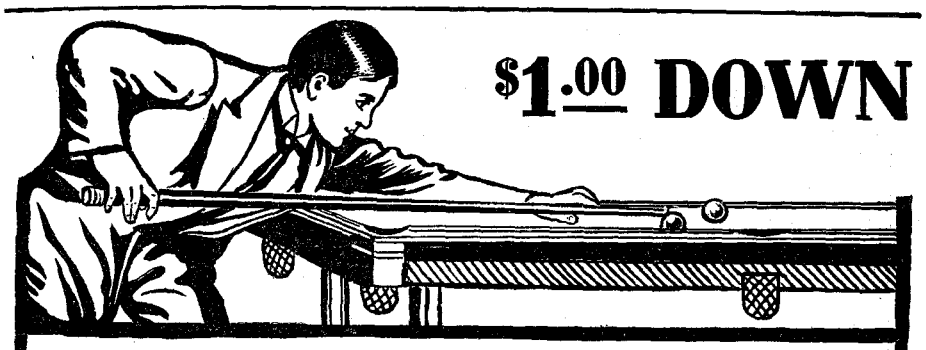

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has been well translated into fluent and idiomatic English by Winifred Stephens. The portraits in photogravure, some of which we have never seen before, add interest and distinction to the text.

Hammond, Emily V. Looking Upward Day by Day. 16mo, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Jones, Florence Nightingale. Boccaccio and His Imitators in German, English, French, Spanish, and Italian Literature. "The Decameron." 12mo, pp. 46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Léonard, (Hairdresser to Marie-Antoinette). Recollections of. Translated by E. Jules Méras. Pp. 317. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

This rather amusing volume belongs to the court series of French Memoirs. To judge from its contents, one would imagine that the queen's hairdresser was the chief actor in the stirring events that marked the reign of Louis XVI. This undue sense of importance is somewhat pardonable, however, in view of the fact that, to feminine minds at least, Léonard was quite as exalted a personage as the king himself. In his own line, his word was law. He built head-dresses that measured seventy-two inches, representing comets, pyramids, and in fact such a medley of objects that he was at times ashamed of his own work.

These recollections are largely gossipy, inexcusably frank, with scraps of court scandal. A self-styled "confessor of the dressing-room" boastfully writes of his intrigues with more than one court beauty, which we are inclined to think existed solely in his own imagination.

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He claims to have been sent on an important mission to Mirabeau by Marie-Antoinette, also to have saved her life when besieged by angry mobs at Versailles in October, 1789, and to have been chosen by Louis to make certain important preliminary arrangements regarding the flight of the royal family. Léonard's summary of the character of the king and queen agrees in many points with that of authentic historians—namely, that Marie-Antoinette was indiscreet and frivolous rather than wicked, and that Louis was well meaning, but weak and tactless. Of course this exaggerated composition can not be looked upon as a serious historical study.

Lyman, Albert Josiah. The Christian Pastor in the New Age. Comrade-Sponsor-Social Mediator. Lectures for 1909 on the George Shepard Foundation, Bangor Theological Seminary. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Marius, G. Hermine. Dutch Painting in the Nineteenth Century. Translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos. Pp. 203. London, The De La More Press.

This handbook of modern Dutch art is a clear and concise account of what has been accomplished by the painters of Holland during the last century. Its general tone is fair. The author does not allow his patriotic instincts to get the better of his judgment. The opening of the nineteenth century was anything but auspicious to Holland. In the words of the author, it "brought nothing but humiliation upon humiliation. Our national existence appeared to be wiped out." The historical painters who first claimed attention and the romanticists who followed have little to commend them. The work of the former was marked by an imitative classicism and that of the latter by weakness and sentimentality. De Bloeme alone stands out as a genuine type, tho other artists deserve recognition as being the masters of brilliant pupils. A more encouraging note is struck by landscape and genre painters. Two chapters are devoted respectively to the Forerunners of the Hague School and the masters of the Cabinet Picture.

Not until the actual foundation of the Hague School do any really great names appear. As The Hague combined certain artistic advantages not to be found in any other city in Holland, it became a noted art center about 1870. Bosboom, Jozef Israels, and the three Marises are the most commanding figures of this period and are deservedly given extended treatment. The work of Alma Tadema is reviewed, but as he neither continued his early residence in Holland nor influenced Dutch art, he does not properly belong to the Hague School. Water-color painting received a new impetus at the hands of these masters.

After a consideration of the younger masters of the Hague School, the author discusses a further step in the evolution of Dutch art, namely, the Amsterdam Reaction. It may be summed up as a protest against impressionism or, to quote again, "as a conscious striving after form, pronounced line, and purity of color." The volume is enriched by an excellent photogravure and one hundred and thirty half-tone reproductions.

Marden, Orison Swett. Do it to a Finish. 16mo, pp. 54. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Meredith, George. Poems written in Early Youth (published in 1851). Poems from Modern Love (first edition) and Scattered Poems. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

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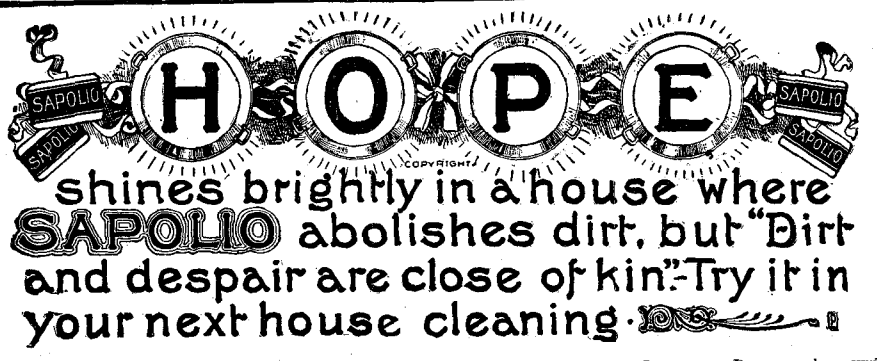

Mifflin, Lloyd. Flower and Thorn. Later Poems. 8vo, pp. 50. New York: Henry Frowde.

Orczy, Baroness. The Nest of the Sparrow Hawk. Pp. 419. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

It requires no effort to lose one's self in this recital of love and intrigue which is so entertainingly told that we can afford to shut our eyes to improbability of plot. The reign of Oliver Cromwell is the period covered, altho in the strictest sense of the word the story can not be classed as an historical novel. That is, the episodes described are somewhat detached from the Lord Protector himself and affairs of state. Light and shade alternate in about the right proportion throughout the book. Its darker passages are offset by humorous love-making and the spying of Master Hymn-of-Praise Busy. The contrasting qualities of Roundhead, Cavalier, and Quaker are made prominent.

Parry, Sir Hubert. Johann Sebastian Bach. 8vo, pp. 504. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The professor of music at Oxford has found a congenial task in here outlining the career of that eighteenth-century artist who was one of the first to develop the resources of the church organ so as to show its full powers. The work is not only a biography but it is a history, partly purely technical, of musical composition during the lifetime of Bach. Johann Sebastian Bach, who must be called the founder of the German school of music, was born at Eisenbach, 1685. In his musical aspirations he was much influenced by Reinken of Hamburg. He made several journeys from home for the purpose of hearing this performer, who was known as "the Father of German organists." Shortly before Reinken's death, that master exclaimed, on hearing Bach play, "I thought this art was to die with me, but now I perceive it will live on with you." Appointed by Duke William Ernest to the position of organist in the Ducal Palace at Weimar, it was soon seen that he was destined to lay the foundation of musical culture in that city by his mastery of counterpoint. Sir Hubert Parry goes profoundly into the musical development which Bach brought to such perfection. Not only musicians by profession, but all cultivated readers will value this voluminous work, a treatise as well as the biography of one of the great lights of eighteenth-century Europe.

Preyer, David C. The Art of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. 8vo, pp. 419. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2 net.

Notwithstanding its somewhat awkwardly worded title, this volume is likely to prove a useful guide to all those who visit or intend to visit the great galleries of this city. An intelligent and intelligible account is given by Mr. Preyer of the Greek antiques and jewelry, the medieval armor, the laces, the pictures, and the main architectural models in the collection. A great deal of information is crowded into a small space and the book is very readable. There are a hundred illustrations, photographic reproductions, but they are unsatisfactory in very many cases because they have been printed too black.

Raupert, J. Godfrey. The Supreme Problem. An Examination of Historical Christianity from the Standpoint of Human Life and Experience and in the Light of Psychical Phenomena. 12mo, pp. 339. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Son.

Reeder, Rudolph R., Ph.D. How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn. Pp. 210. New York.: Charities Publication Committee. $1.25.

This book is not a theoretical treatise on

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child-training, but an account of successful work actually accomplished at the New York Orphan Asylum at Hastings-on-Hudson. Dr. Reeder, the superintendent of this institution, is well qualified to speak authoritatively on this subject, having grappled with the practical problems of childhood for an extended period.

The author begins at the very beginning with the subject of dietetics and suitable environments for the physical well-being of his small charges. The fact that the orphanage hospital has been closed for two years speaks well for his success along these lines. Industrial education is next considered. The child is expected to work, but his tasks are purposely chosen with an eye to variety and originality, so that results are far from being classed as deplorable "child labor." The two hundred embryo farmers, gardeners, cooks, and dressmakers are laying the foundation for future independence and self-reliance. Definite moral training is not ignored and in this connection the difficult problem of punishment is carefully discust. The principle of cooperation is made as effective as possible, the children themselves often choosing modes of punishment for offenders. Another important point covered is the furnishing of right incentives and adult companionship and sympathy. The appendix contains extracts from twenty-five letters written by the little ones who have been benefited by the wise system instituted by Dr. Reeder. The volume should prove a suggestive handbook for the worker along similar lines, as well as for the general reader.

Tomlinson, Everett T. The British Isles. Illustrations and Maps. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Torrey, Charles C. Ezra Studies. 8vo, pp. 643 Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.69 postpaid.

Van Vorst, Marie. In Ambush. Pp. 303. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Splendid material enters into the construction of "In Ambush," hence it is unfortunate that the author has not arranged it more acceptably. Certainly the beginning of the novel is far from auspicious. The multiplicity of characters is confusing, and only after a quarter of the book is completed is one sure of having placed them correctly.

The central figure, Sidney Adair, is many-sided, at one moment assuming the guise of a typical villain, again appearing with all the latent attributes of a hero. He has an unsavory past to live down, altho the full extent of his culpability is only hinted at until the very close of the story. Ghosts of this supposedly dead past rise up at every turn. For the many crimes imputed to him he is tracked from one end of the globe to the other until the love of a good woman enters his life. He no longer remains "in ambush," and upon her decision rests his future.

The scenes of the novel shift with kaleidoscopic swiftness from the ice fields of the north to the Egyptian deserts. The Nile country is vividly portrayed. The novel is tensely interesting at times, but its dramatic situations are rather overdone.

Warner, Anna B. Susan Warner ("Elizabeth Wetherell"). 8vo, pp. 509. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

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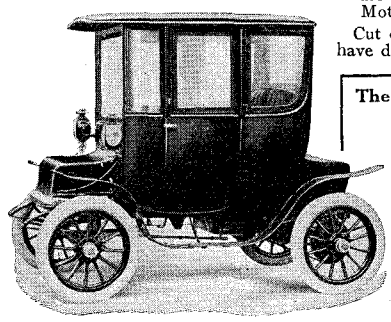

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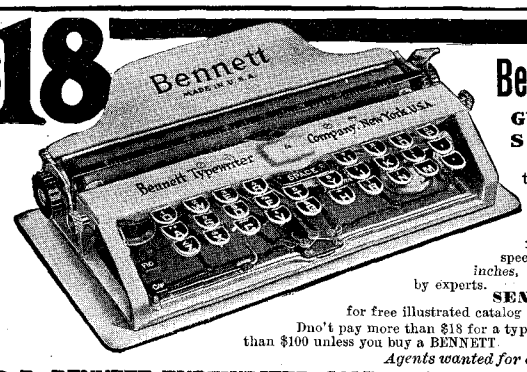

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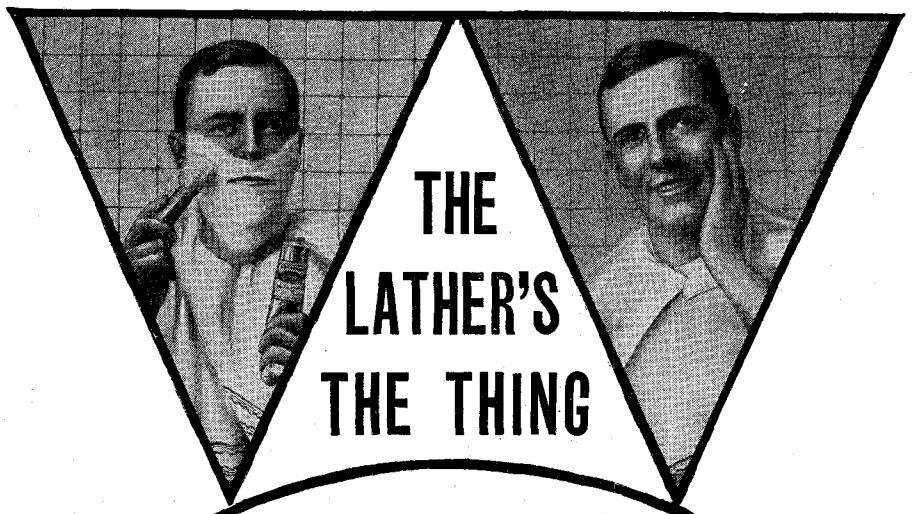

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World" and "Qweechy" without becoming acquainted with the rare and interesting personality which stood behind novels read and loved wherever the English language was spoken. This is some fifty or sixty years ago, and fashions have changed since then, for there is a fashion in fiction as in poetry and the old evangelical earnestness and simplicity of American romances in earlier days has well-nigh vanished. The present work brings Susan Warner from her retirement, we might almost say her obscurity, out of the woodlands of the Hudson into broad daylight, and we see her revealed by her letters and the testimony of her intimates in her true colors. She was a pious, refined, and gifted woman, who wrote with a purpose, altho not with harsh Puritanic intolerance. Her studies of human character are always made from a religious standpoint, and she becomes almost a rival of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the impression made upon the public mind by her first work. This volume opens the door of the old revolutionary home on the Island—Martelaer's Rock—where she sat so long at her writing-table, and we see her, and read her letters, and listen to her religious aspirations, and remember that she is sleeping hard by in the Government cemetery at West Point, near the soldier youths she has so often described

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. Sailing Sunny Seas. A Story of Travel in Jamaica, Haiti, Porto Rico, Dominica, Honolulu, Santo Domingo, St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad and the West Indies. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Co.

Wing, Yung. My Life in China and America. Pp. 286. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

There is not a dull line in this simply told but fascinating biography. To Mr. Yung Wing belongs the distinction of being the first Chinese student to graduate from Yale. Several degrees have been conferred upon him by his alma mater, and he has also received titled honors from his native country.

The redemption of China by the adoption of certain educational features of our Western civilization has been the keynote of his life. The execution of this scheme required many years of patient waiting, for China was too apathetic to respond at once to his suggestions. During this preliminary period, Yung Wing served as interpreter in government circles, became interested in the tea industry, and took a hand in the Taiping rebellion. Finally coming to the attention of those high in authority, he made use of his influence to introduce American machinery into the country and to put into operation his long-cherished educational plans. These meant primarily to send a stated number of picked Chinese youths each year to New England who should, after receiving a liberal education, give China the benefit of their studies. What better type of missionary effort can be imagined? The Chinese Educational Mission was a pronounced success for about ten years, until a strong anti-Chinese sentiment in this country and unfavorable influences in China temporarily checked its activities. The results have, however, been lasting.

In addition to the main work of the author's long and useful life, he has served as associate Chinese minister at Washington and was specially appointed to investigate the question of coolie traffic in Peru. He has personally known all the great statesmen of China of the last half-century.

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CURRENT POETRY

A new edition of "Mimma Bella" (Duffield & Company) affords another opportunity of printing a few poems from this beautiful collection. This sonnet series was written by the late Eugene Lee-Hamilton in memory of his daughter Persis, who died in Florence. This little girl not only filled the life of her father, but won the love of the kindly Italians, who rechristened her Mimma Bella (the Beautiful Baby). It is perhaps best that the poems be read in the light of the years of helpless, tragic suffering that were the lot of the author—during twenty years he was confined to a wheeled bed—for it is in this light that the occasional touches of weakness no longer appear as blemishes. The subdued elegiac monotone is varied by all the art of a master spirit—these sonnets are in very fact the pure gold of poetry and there are things in this little book lovely as the heart can worship.

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As in the banner'd and emblazon'd room
Of some great feudal keep, in days of old,
White queenly fingers wrought in cloth of gold
Fantastic patterns on a royal loom;
Wrought tendril, magic leaf, and lily bloom
Where dragon, lynx, and pawing pard were scroll'd,
Or those strange roses sainted queens behold
Who, pale hands folded, sleep in minster gloom;

So Fancy works upon the frame of Time
Her pageantry with gold eternal rays
Into the web of even fate and odd,
Till gleams some sonnet, where a hem of rime
Borders such dream-shapes as, for angel gaze,
Shine, in the pattern on the Stole of God.

X

'Tis Christmas, and we gaze with downbent head
On something that the post has brought too late
To reach thee, Mimma, through the narrow gate,
From one who did not know that thou art dead;

A picture-book, to play with on thy bed;
And we, who should have heard thee laugh and prate
So busily, sit here at war with Fate,
And turn the pages silently instead.

O that I knew thee playing 'neath God's eyes,
With the small souls of all the dewy flowers
That strewed thy grave, and died at Autumn's breath;

Or with the phantom of the doll that lies
Beside thee for Eternity's long hours,
In the dim nursery that men call Death!

XII

Mantled in purple dusk, Imperial Death,
Thy throne Time's mist, thy crown the clustered stars,
Thy orb the world; did Nature's countless wars
Yield insufficient incense for thy breath?

Hadst not enough with all who troop beneath
Thy inward-opening gates, whose shadowy bars
Give back nor kings in their triumphal cars,
Nor the worn throngs that old age hurrieth?

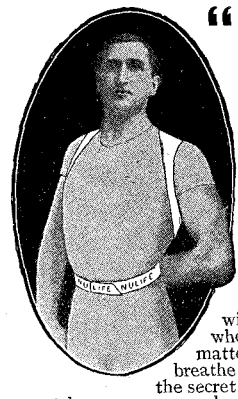
O sateless Death, most surely it was thou
(A thousand ages, yea, and longer still,
Before the words were heard in Galilee)

That saidst with dark contraction of thy brow,
While through all Nature ran an icy chill,
"Now let the little children come to me."

XXIV

We walk by Shelley's sea, upon the sands
Where he was cast, whom Air, and Earth, and Brine
Gave up to Flame—their brother more divine—
Who held him in his fluttering hands;

And gaze where in the cloudless heaven stands
Carrara's jagged purple mountain line,



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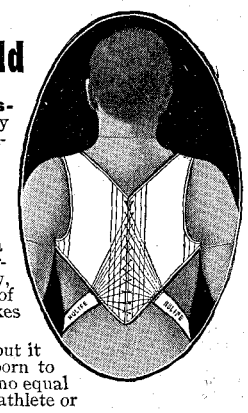

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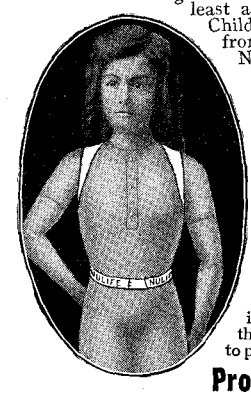

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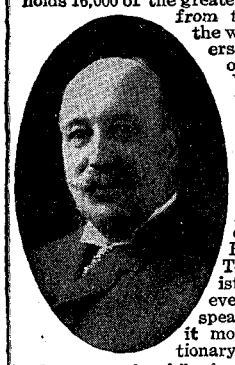

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So once we thought, O Mimma, thou wouldst play;
Forgetful of how dumb the threat can lie,
As in yon guilty depths, all sun to-day.

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"LIVERPOOL JACK," née James Murphy, sixty-nine years old, just out of jail and "just starting back for another visit," allowed himself to drift into reminiscence in the presence of an *Evening Sun* reporter while waiting to be tried in a New York City court. When he was sentenced a year ago for carrying burglar's tools he was given the "choice of facing charges or going to the Salvation Army home for decrepit and reformed criminals," and answered unhesitatingly, "I takes the prison."

"Why did you choose that?" he was asked this morning after the police inspector had told of the earlier conversation.

"Because," he answered, "burgling's my business. Going to jail's what you get for getting caught. I'm no hypocrite, and when I get caught I take what's coming to me. I don't drink either, and I don't smoke. I used to drink a lot, but I got over it.

"I came to this country," said the oft-convicted safe-cracker, swinging into an easy reminiscent conversational gait, "when I was a little boy. My pals found out when I turned crooked that I came from Liverpool, and so they gave me that name of Liverpool Jack.

"Yes, I had some great old pals in my day"—and he named over a list who have been famous in the annals of 300 Mulberry. "There was Red Leary, Shang Draper, Billy Porter, Johnny-the-Mick, Jimmy Hope, and his son Johnny Hope. And say, if you was to ask just who it was pulled that big swag out of the Manhattan Bank, you wouldn't have to ask any further than me. But I ain't tellin', not just now.

"Now I didn't go crooked natural. I was working honest when they took me in the first time. It was for robbing a gold-smelting place on Franklin Place, and they gave me five years in Sing Sing. I didn't do that trick and it cut me up pretty bad. That was back in the seventies, and when I got out I went West to Kansas City, where I worked honest for five years more. But some of my old Sing Sing pals came along, and so I got to drifting with them and went crooked. I came East and pulled off a trick in Gloversville, robbed a safe in the local bank and got away.

"Well, a while later I drifted back into Gloversville, and found they had sent away a man named James Donovan for that trick, and I knew Donovan wasn't on the job at all. He was doing six years in Sing Sing, and I knowed well enough what it is to do time innocent. So one night when I was a little drunk I got to talking, and I said it was a shame Donovan was doing

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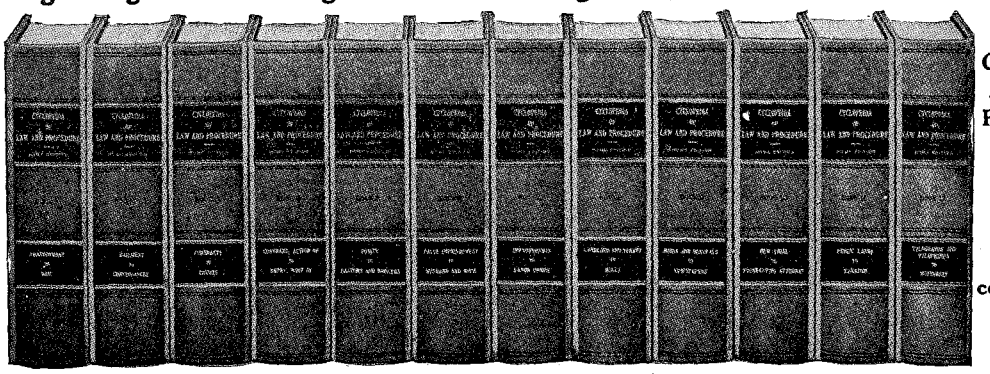

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time for that job. They arrested me and gave me a floater out of town and a $3 fine —which was all the money I had on me. But I wouldn't go. I thought if I went on the stand and told the judge that I done five years innocent once, and that I pulled off that bank robbery trick, he'd let Donovan go and call my own account square with that five-year term figured into the bargain.

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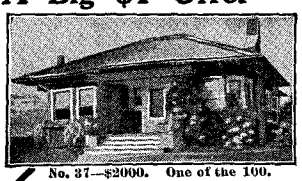

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WOLF-HUNTING BY AUTO

WHILE the automobile has driven the horse from other walks of life, so to speak, he has at least held his own hitherto in the hunt. But a tale comes from Texas which heralds the automobile as the proper mount for the chase. In a letter written to a friend in Fort Worth, and published in *The Star-Telegram* of that city, Mr. Terence Stanberry tells of hunting prairie wolves in a motor-car, an experience which he and his friends found eminently impressive and successful. We read:

Early on Saturday morning we made the start toward the New-Mexico line in a three-passenger No. 10 Buick. A small car, but heavily built, and power and speed hitched to it in a quantity to satisfy the most discriminating. Ralph Joss, driving, and Dr. F. E. Bowe and myself just riding. The early morning was cold and we had rugs and coats enough to make the machine comfortably full.

The first twenty-five miles was passed without a stop, with the exception of opening a few gates. Then we entered the million-acre ranch belonging to the Capitol syndicate—the last big tract of land left of the three million acres that went to purchase our State Capitol building, and this big tract is fast being opened up to settlers. We had entered the pasture some two miles when we spied our first wolf. Joss opened up speed and headed him away from the fence to the left, and when we got him turned into the big open pasture we gave chase. They can certainly go some when they are fresh, and it did not seem to Joss that we were making any time, in the excitement forgetting that the animal was doing something like forty miles an hour, and that we were gaining every jump, even the car was leaving the ground every time it hit a prairie-dog hole. When we got in shooting distance I took a crack, hit him, and made him change his course, but did not seem to curtail his running-powers in the least. It was almost impossible to bring him down with one shot, as the gun was a repeating shot-gun and only light shot. Joss took the next shot and hit, but the wolf kept going. Then the doctor tried his skill, and when the smoke blew away the wolf was not to be seen. He had disappeared into the ground. We turned in our tracks, found the hole and began trying to get him out. We were determined to have our first quarry.

While we were negotiating the hole two more wolves appeared far to the left. Bowe agreed to work on the one we had run to ground while Joss and I tried our luck with another. This second gave the hardest chase of all, and owing only to the expertness and cool-headedness of Joss's driving and the beauty with which the car answered every move were we able to get him at all. He was fast and never followed a straight line over three yards, it seemed. It was turn and double, and it seemed more than once that the car was doomed to turn right on over. I must have shot him five times before we brought him to earth. He was small, but the gamest creature you ever looked upon. And it seemed more than once that we were the ones that were going to get killed in the chase.

The third wolf had calmly stood his ground on a neighboring rise and watched

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the whole proceeding, and he never offered to move until we turned the car in his direction. Then he laid a straight course and kept it. Oh! but it was pretty. He never turned head once, just ran, and put up a daisy job of that. After we got in shooting distance he seemed to get a little worried, but did not let up on the running in the least. I got a bead then and only tried a shot at him because I thought he was ready to make a double. It turned him a complete somersault and then over just enough to face the car. We were going too fast to turn, and he could not get out of the way quick enough and when car and wolf came together it was an exceptionally sickening sound. The front of the car looked like a butcher shop and while we were looking to see if any damage was done that blooming wolf had still enough life in him to get up and try to limp on off across the prairie.

We placed him alongside the second wolf in the car and then started out to find the doctor, but it took us some time, for the last had led us away from everywhere. Possibly, tho, it was hard to see him because he was working for the first wolf in dead earnest and nothing but his head and shoulders were visible above the top of the hole. We all tried it a round, but I, even as long and slender as I am, could not get far enough in to get a good grip on his hind feet. But he was our first love and we could not give him up, so we went to a neighboring ranch house to get a shovel, and after some good hard work we got him out. But when he did come out he came out so alive that it would be hard to tell what was the first thing that entered our minds. We finally got him proper, tho, and went our way rejoicing. . . . . .

Coming back we captured our fourth and last wolf in the rough country just below the cap-rock. It was a short chase, but over ground covered with rocks and short stubby bushes. The road we used in ascending the cap-rock was not so picturesque as the other, but steep enough to satisfy any one who liked to see a car do faithful work, and we had three men and four wolves. We were very anxious to get in behind an antelope, but did not see one during the whole trip. But a very pretty sight was when we drove through several thousand sheep just as the sun was sinking to rest in the distant West.

We wanted to secure a picture of the car and the wolves that afternoon, but did not get into town in time. It would have made a good one. The car was just blood and mud, the former secured when we hit the wolf and the latter when we landed in our mud hole. It was one of the most exciting sports and interesting trips that I ever hope to have part in.

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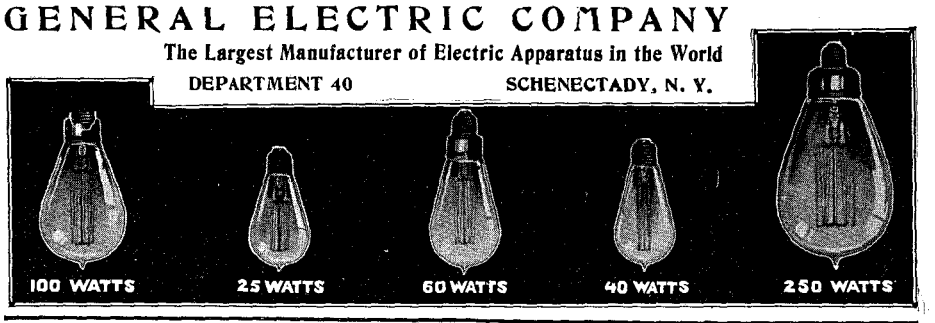

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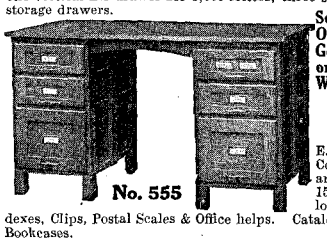

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Mate Thomas, he goes close up to the big fellow to fire the bomb while the other boats lay off to wait for the strike that was due. All this time old Mr. Whale rolls lazily on the sea taking things easy; as we all thought, sleeping and dreaming.

But that whale was a most lively boy you ever see. Mate Thomas, he sneaks up kinder slow, so as not to scare him. All of us boys counted that whale as easy meat, but we had another think a-coming; we had. They were gitting ready in the bow to fire the harpoon. When whiz-z-z goes the big bomb—plumb to the core of that big fellow.

Before you say scat, Mr. Whale he flies up out of the water, quicker than you could wink an eye. An' then the big thing happened. Mate Thomas' boat was rocking on the surge caused by the monster's lashing, when suddenly up the boat goes into the air, an' we thought she'd never come down again. Then, the fellows went right an' left, while you couldn't see much that looked like the boat. Yes, come to think of it, there was a few splinters of it left.

We were a little bit scared at first, for the fellows they got a hard, good smash; but when we hearn them yell up there we knowed they were all right, and then we all laughed. An' when they laughed the old whale he catches the bunch of them with his tail jes' as they come down. Men were scattered in every direction. But after a while we had the outfit picked up.

Mr. Whale, he kept charging around an' a lashing of his tail an' spouting like all mad. We saw lots o' blood an' knowed he was badly hurt. Finally, he made a grand rush, leaving great streaks o' blood behind him, an' dashed out for the open sea, spouting jest like fury. That was the last we ever see o' him. Well, we wur pretty glad to get back to the old *Gayhead* without our skins being broken, tho we were like chunks o' ice.

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DISTURBING A TIGER'S BATH.

MOUNTED on elephants, a party of tiger-hunters had been beating the Indian jungle in vain for hours. Suddenly a disturbance was noted among the elephants which seemed to betoken the presence of a tiger. One of the party, whose story is quoted by *The Youth's Companion*, gave certain orders to the others as to the disposition of their elephants, then "ordered his mahout to turn into the thick feathery foliage to the left in search of a pool of water which he remembered to be there." He tells the rest of the story thus:

There was a slight descent to a long but narrow hollow about fifty or sixty yards wide. This was filled with clear water for an unknown length.

I was just about to make a remark, when, instead of speaking, I grasped the mahout by the head as I leaned over the howdah, and by this signal stopt the elephant.

There was a remarkable sight. About one hundred and twenty yards distant on my left the head and neck of a large tiger, clean and beautiful, reposed above the surface of the water, while the body was cooling, concealed from view. Here was our friend enjoying his quiet bath, while we had been pounding away up and down the jungles which we had left.

"Fire at him," whispered the mahout, "or you will lose him! He will see us and be off."

"Hold you tongue!" I answered. "He can't see us, for the sun is at our back and is shining in his eyes. See how green they are."

At this moment the tiger quietly rose from his bath, and sat up on end, like a dog. I never saw such a sight. His head was beautiful, and the eyes shone like two green electric lights as the sun's rays reflected from them; but his huge body was dripping with muddy water, as he had been reclining upon the alluvial bottom.

For quite a minute the tiger sat up in the same position. At last, as if satisfied that he was in safety and seclusion, he once more lay down with only the head and neck exposed above the surface. "Back the elephant gently, but do not turn round," I whispered. Immediately the elephant backed through the feathery tamarisk without the slightest sound, and we found ourselves outside the jungle. We could breathe freely.

"Go on now, quite gently, till I press your head; then turn to the right, descending through the tamarisk till I again touch your turban."

I counted the elephant's paces as he moved softly parallel with the jungle, until I felt sure of my distance. A slight pressure upon the mahout's head, and the elephant turned to the right. The waving plumes of the dark-green tamarisk divided as we gently moved forward, and in another moment we stopt. There was the tiger in the same position, exactly facing me, but now about seventy-five paces distant.

"Keep the elephant quite steady," I whispered; and, sitting down upon the howdah seat, I took a rest with the rifle upon the front bar of the gun-rack. A piece of tamarisk kept waving in the wind just in front of the rifle, beyond my reach. The mahout leaned forward and gently bent it

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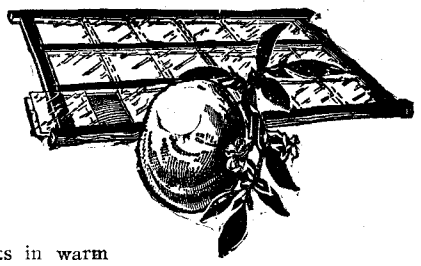

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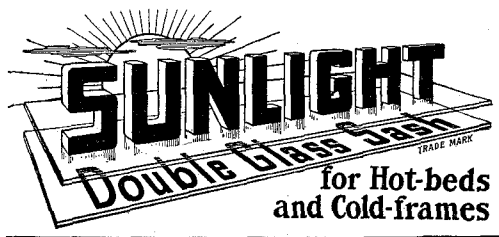

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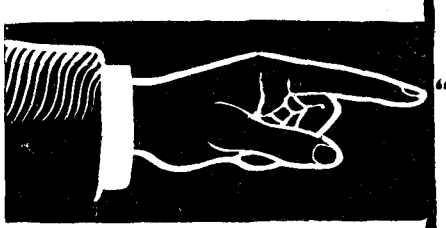

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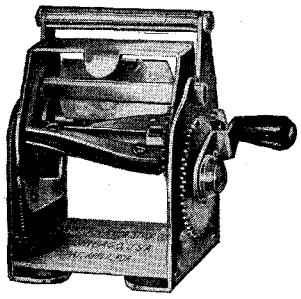

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down. Now all was clear. The tiger's eyes were like green glass. The elephant for a moment stood like stone. I touched the trigger.

There was no response to the loud report of six drams of powder from the "five, seven, seven" rifle, no splash in the unbroken surface of the water. The tiger's head was still there, but in a different attitude one-half below the surface, and only one cheek and one large eye still glittering like an emerald above.

Upon examination, it proved that there was no hole whatever in that tiger. The bullet having entered the nostril, broken the neck, and run along the body, the animal consequently had never moved.

This tiger, when laid out straight, but without being pulled to increase its length, measured exactly nine feet and eight inches from nose to tail.

CAPTAIN OLSEN OF THE "DRAKE"

WHEN the *Bermudian* recently came into New York harbor she had on board twenty-seven shipwrecked men from the schooner *Drake*, who had been battered about by nor'westers for three weeks, until only constant work at the pumps kept their ship afloat, and only the courage and indomitable will of their captain kept them from giving up hope. When an *Evening Sun* reporter managed to find Captain Olsen, he saw "a huge man, not very tall but of great breadth and depth of chest, his head blond with the drooping mustache of the Norseman, his glance mild and keen by turns; his hands enormous, one finger being circled by a plain band of gold." But no details of the "long fight against the gale-swept sea" could be had from the Captain. In a few calm, unperturbed words he told the story of the *Drake's* loss:

We took three gales from west-nor'-west. . . . She began to leak and settled very low in the water. The men were at the pumps seven days and suffered greatly from exposure. The lumber kept her up. Food? Well, you see the cabin had been flooded and the grub was mostly spoiled. The water, too, was brackish and made some of the men sick. The gales battered us altogether for three weeks, and things were getting pretty bad when the *Indrapura* picked us up on New Year's Eve.

One of the sailors, however, had something to say of the skipper and his prowess:

The skipper? Aye, it seemed it was him held the ship up as well as the lumber cargo. He was among us all the time; his hand banging a fellow on the back made you feel as if there was some hope after all. He was a cool one. Them gales was hell, sir; but he never seemed to lose his head. He'd shout encouragement at you when the biggest waves was banging her and the cabin a-sloppin' with water.

The *Drake* was a three-masted schooner carrying lumber from Jacksonville to New York. After having twice been beaten off shore and with her gear strained and sails ripped by two weeks of almost continuous gales off Hatteras, she fell in with "the great Christmas gale, a fifty- or sixty-mile wind, throwing sleet and hail into the

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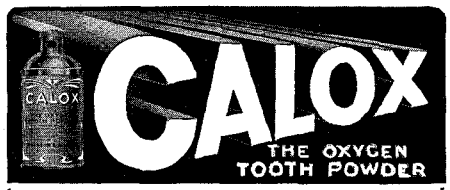

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faces of the navigators." *The Sun* goes on with the story:

The *Drake* was beaten off again. The main sail double reefed, blew into ribbons; a tremendous wave buried her forward, and when it receded the jibboom and bowsprit were seen to be cracked off close to the stem. She slewed around, helpless. The bull-like voice of the skipper sounded through the tumult directing the men to cut away the wreckage and to prepare a sea-anchor.

Slowly she fell into the trough of the sea and rolled heavily. They wondered why the masts didn't go out of her. Over the gray, tumbling waste the storm clouds scudded low. Suddenly a terrifying cry went through the little company—"Four feet of water in the hold!"

"The pumps, all hands!" was the order, and drenched, half frozen, they went to work. This was Christmas Day. Their dinner was soggy biscuit and corned beef. The skipper joked them grimly about it. Two weeks of gales had not impaired his courage in the slightest. He would get them safely to harbor somehow. Things looked bad? Well, of course; all in a lifetime; sailors must take things as they come.

Two days of drifting passed; still the roaring northwest seas bore down on them. Three days; six feet of water in the hold and still gaining. Olsen still yelled strident orders through the storm. He was everywhere. He saw a haggard group working at the pumps. Sometimes he lent a hand when one of them fell exhausted. His eyes still gleamed with the light of battle.

Forecastle and cabin had been flooded. There was not much shelter anywhere. Benumbed with exposure, the men went sluggishly about, holding on dazedly when a big wave washed the vessel. They could not keep her free. On the fifth day the main deck was about flush with the sea and half the time they were waist deep in water. Drenched, the men worked weakly on.

Still the gale roared. It was almost unbelievable, this weather. All hands suffered from thirst, as the drinking-water had become brackish. Olsen strode the poop, drenched but indomitable. He smiled grimly when the mate said he thought it was all over. He yelled heartily at the men as he passed sturdily forward to inspect the sea-anchor. They saw him dimly, a heroic figure, and the weakest, coldest one of them still saw a spark of hope as the skipper passed.

The day before New Year's—the last day of the year—the *Drake* was a waterlogged wreck, awash with every wave and all hands were huddled on the poop. She rolled sullenly between the seas. Only one mast was standing. All hands held onto the lines weakly, hopelessly—all but the skipper, who could still move actively about with some agility.

"In the path of ships, in the path of ships," he kept repeating, gazing with courageous eyes to the dull and empty horizon. "We'll be picked up—she can't sink. Hang on!"

The salty biscuits were sickening the crowd. One now tried to jump into the sea. The dim, black evening came; as usual a flare was burned. Suddenly Olsen

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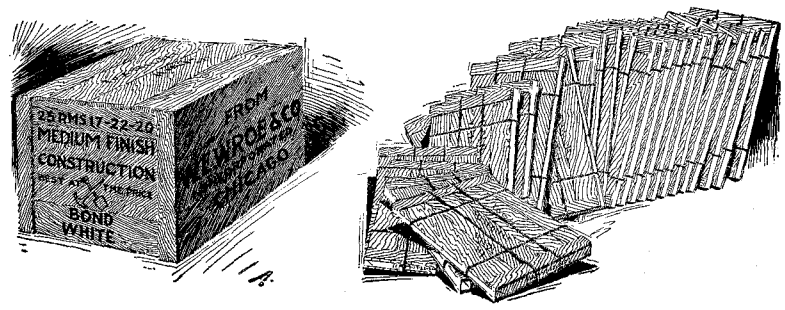

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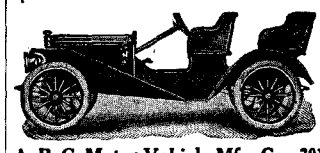

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uttered a sharp, surprized shout which scared the others at first and then filled them with hope. Lights to the northward. It was a steamship. They could see a black bank of smoke. A rocket shot aloft; they were seen.

Soon they were in hospitable hands aboard the *Indrapura*. Olsen climbed the sea-ladder unassisted after handing his instruments up. He was the last to board the British vessel. His big hand closed thankfully over that of the English skipper who stood at the gangway. Then he asked quietly that the men be fed and warmed. They had not had much of that sort of thing for three weeks, he explained.

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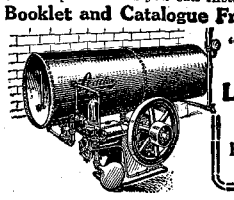

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POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with **POWERFUL LENSES**, scientifically ground and adjusted. **GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER.** Heretofore Telescopes of this size have been sold from $5.00 to $8.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. **OBJECTS MILES AWAY** are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express for $1 safely packed; if by rail insured, $1.20. Our new catalogue of Watches, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. **WE WARRANT** each Telescope **JUST AS REPRESENTED** or money refunded. **WHAT A TOURIST SAYS:** NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1905. Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co. GENTLEMEN: I had with me on my recent European trip one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent concealed. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., DEPT. L. D. 90 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

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During this "sacred time spot"—in "February and March, usually," so runs one of the most important "rules and regulations" of the quaint little "Explanation Book" recently issued, in company with a genuine "meal ticket," to certain intimate and admiring friends of the Paradise Flat "Close Corporation Limited," that has "happiness" for object and "faith, hope, and charity" for assets—"the manager (Mrs. McCullough) is in her shell organizing a literary production, and is inaccessible to all but the patron saint (her publisher), the president (Mr. McCullough), the priceless jewel (the maid, gravely described as 'probably peripatetic'), and a badly frightened stenographer. She is also too cross to be desirable socially. Those desiring corroboration may inquire of the president. Those who love the manager, or themselves, will let her alone during these eight weeks."

One of Mrs. McCullough's latest novels, by the way, was thus early introduced to the writer's particular cronies:

Mr. and Mrs. James Sidney McCullough
Take Pleasure in Announcing the
Birth of a New Book at Their Residence
2281 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago,
Saturday, March the Fourteenth, MCMVIII
Mother and Child both doing well.
At Home to Friends after April the Second.

—Flower of the Dusk.

Myrtle Reed's father, Hiram V. Reed of Chicago, was the first to recognize the future literary fame and proclivities of his daughter, then a tiny, laughing infant. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, an Oriental scholar whose translations of ancient Hindu writings have won honors from Oxford University and commendatory letters from Max Muller, Sir William Crookes, and other noted students, was a growing literary light even in those days. Mr. Reed, then a clergyman, regarded the baby girl with lovingly critical eyes.

"She looks like her mother," he said. "She will be literary herself and clever. We will give her but one name—Myrtle. That, joined to her family name, will make a good printed signature, not too long even when a married name is added. For," with a flash of prescient intuition, "she'll be sure to marry happily and young."

Mrs. McCullough's father still is, next to her husband, her dearest friend and critic, "keeper of the aquarium, angling superintendent, and president of the Paradise Flat fish commission," with whom the popular and nature-loving "novelist of sentiment" goes fishing yearly. And most of Mr. Reed's tender and early predictions concerning his cherished daughter have "come true." Literary success came bright and early. The Reed-McCullough wedding, happy culmination of a long and blissful romance, is circumstantially described, tho in modestly veiled manner, in "Flower of the Dusk."

AN AMERICAN JAILED IN MEXICO

THE imprisonment of an American citizen in a Mexican jail for five months, apparently for no other offense than that he is a citizen of the United States, strikes the Toledo *Blade* as simply another instance of Mexican "Americaniphobia." Mr. James A. Cook, formerly a conductor

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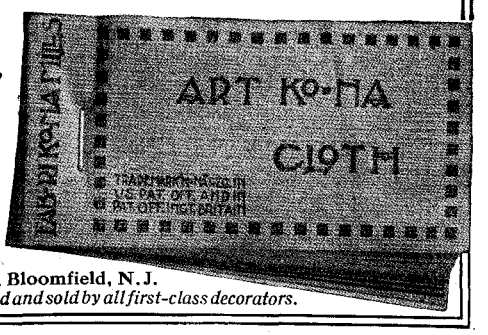

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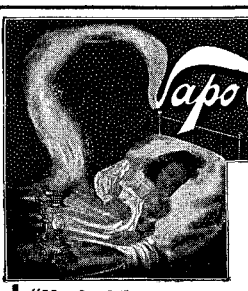

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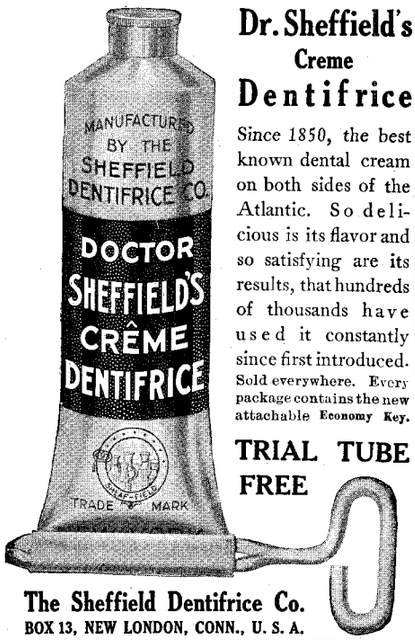

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THE MASTERPIECE OF THE CONFECTIONER'S ART

When you were engaged Why not now?

on the National Railways of Mexico, has been imprisoned in the State penitentiary at Guadalajara since August 28. In an appeal to the people of this country to urge upon their representatives the need for immediate action by the State Department in Mr. Cook's behalf, the Guadalajara Division of the Order of Railway Conductors of America tells his story thus:

Mr. Cook has committed no crime. His incarceration is due solely to the fact that Mexican brakemen robbed freight trains of which he was in charge.

The railroad officials do not connect him in any way with the robberies. The Mexican brakemen who committed the robberies have declared that he had no knowledge of the thefts. The charge on which he is held is "contributory negligence."

It has been conclusively shown that at the time the robberies were committed Mr. Cook was in the caboose of his train preparing his reports in accordance with the regulations of the railroad company. It has been also conclusively shown that one of the brakemen was stationed on the roof of the caboose to signal any movement of the conductor to his companions actually engaged in the robbery. The thefts were effected by the removal of bolts from the bottom of the side door of the car, the freight being thrown out while the train was in motion. The door seals were not disturbed, and therefore no evidence of the robberies was visible when the train was examined at the terminal.

An effort has been made to secure the release of Mr. Cook on bail, but the Mexican judge in charge of the case has flatly refused to accept bond. However, three local merchants,—two Frenchmen and a Spaniard—who were arrested on the charge of conducting a "fence," and in whose possession goods stolen from Conductor Cook's train were found, have been admitted to bail and are again in charge of their establishments here.

A few hours after the arrest of Mr. Cook the Hon. Samuel E. Magill, American Consul at Guadalajara, was notified of the occurrence. On the day following two members of Guadalajara Division 540, Order of Railway Conductors, went to Mexico City and personally notified the Hon. David E. Thompson, American Ambassador, now retired. Consul Magill has been untiring in his efforts in behalf of Conductor Cook, but so far he has been unable to secure his release on bond, much less the dismissal of the case against him. So far as can be ascertained, the only action taken by Ambassador Thompson was the dictation of a letter that has, by reason of its erroneous statements, prejudiced the case of Conductor Cook with the State Department at Washington. . . . . .

It is reported from Washington that the State Department believes the Mexican court is still acting within its legal rights. If a Mexican court has the legal right to imprison an American citizen, against whom no accusation of crime has been made, and hold him in a penitentiary indefinitely, then each one of the 35,000 Americans in the Republic of Mexico is in danger of being unjustly jailed.

Briefly summed up, the facts in the Cook case are these: An American citizen, industrious and law-abiding, innocent of any crime, is being held in a Mexican

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prison because of the action of Mexican thieves. His release on bond has been denied, but the accomplices of the thieves have been given their freedom. Absolutely no satisfaction is obtainable from the Mexican court in charge of the case.

The imprisonment of James A. Cook is a crying shame. A Mexican court is being allowed to burlesque the vaunted protection of American citizens by the United States Government.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Among Neighbors.—"Well, how true it is," sighs the visitor, "that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"That may be true of the world in general," replied the native. "But it doesn't apply to this town."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Overworking the Meter.—MOTHER—"Come, William, quick, Minna has tried to kill herself by inhaling gas!"

FATHER—"Good Heavens! Think what the gas bill will be this month!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Not Running.—When Senator Vance was running for Congress, he called on an old negro, who had in early life served the Vance family. Asked after his health, the negro replied, "Mighty po'ly in this worl', but it's all right over yander." "Do you believe in the doctrine of election?" asked Vance with great solemnity? "It's the doctrine of the Bible," answered the old man. "Uncle Ephraim, do you think I've been elected?" asked Vance again. "Massa Zeb, I'd a leetle ruther you wouldn't draw that question. I'm too near de grabe to tell a lie, but de fac' am, I neber yet knowed nor hear tell of no man bein' elected *what wan't a candidate.*"—*Christian Register.*

The First Garden.—"And how are the tomatoes coming on?" asked Mr. Younghusband of his little wife.

"Well, dear," began the lady, nervously, "I'm rather afraid we shall have to buy them after all."

Mr. Younghusband frowned.

"But, my dear Maria," he expostulated, "I distinctly understood from you a couple of months or so ago that you had planted a whole row!"

"That's quite right, dear," explained Maria, "but I've just remembered that I forgot to open the tins!"—*Answers.*

Not Particular.—"What kind of a man would you like for a husband?"

"O, either a bachelor or a widower. I'm not particular which."—*Universalist Leader.*

Quality, Not Quantity.—"It's such a small chunk of ice you give me for fifty pounds," complained the housewife.

"But notice, ma'am, the firm and excellent quality of it," said the iceman. "In buying ice your motto should be 'Not how much, but how good.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Compliment Feminine.—"Do you like my new hat?" asked Mrs. Brooke.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Lynn. "I had one just like it when they were in style."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

EVEN Sister Bess can make good desserts—custards, creams, puddings—if she goes by the book and uses

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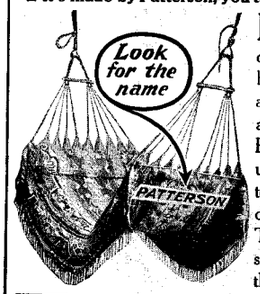

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Logie—"No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me."—*Presbyterian Standard.*

An Embarrassing Question.—Police Justice—"Have you any way of making a living?"

Vagrant—"I hev, y'r honor. I kin make brooms."

Police Justice—"You can? Where did you learn that trade?"

"I decline to answer, your honor."—*The Home Herald.*

When the Women are in Power.—Jack—"Why the dickens are you letting your beard grow, Tom?"

Tom—"I don't want my friends to mistake me for my wife."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Skilful Retreat.—Things hadn't turned out too well with their love affair. The fatal word h d just been spoken, and he was rejected. The rejected suitor stood respectfully before her, listening to her elaborate explanations of her decision. Below, the smooth waters of Oriental Bay rested in awesome wonder. "I trust I have made myself sufficiently plain," she said. "Well, I would scarcely go so far," he answered, a his courage gradually returned. "It's but fair to give nature the credit for that," he added as he retired in good order.—*New Zealand Free Lance.*

Consistency.—"It seems to me that your husband is not of a very even temper."

"Oh, he certainly is. He growls the whole time."—*Rire.*

Appreciation.—A Washington woman has in her employ as butler a darky of a pompous and satisfied mien who not long ago permitted a chocolate-colored damsel, long his ardent admirer, to become his spouse.

On one occasion when the mistress of the house had occasion temporarily to avail herself of the services of the butler's wife, it was observed that whenever the duties of the two brought them in conjunction the bride's eyes would shine with extraordinary devotion.

"Your wife seems wonderfully attached to you, Thomas," casually observed the mistress of the house.

"Yes, ma'am," answered Thomas complacently. "Ain't it jest sickenin'?"—*Harper's Mazazine.*

Hush!—"Money talks," said the alderman from the 'Steenth ward, winking slowly with his left eye.

"Well, if this does any talking," whispered the promoter, handing it over, "it will be the last you'll ever get. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Good Enough.—Wife—"I suppose if you should meet some pretty young girl you would cease to care for me."

Husband—"What nonsense you talk! What do I care for youth or beauty? You suit me all right."—*M. A. P.*

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Announcements of Summer Places which may be purchased or leased for the Summer of 1910 will appear in our Real Estate Department during the coming Spring months. A number of them are in **this issue,** in the Real Estate Department, which faces page 262. **Look for them.**

The Literary Digest

Unnecessary.—A new qualified judge in one of the small towns of the South was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old darky who was charged with robbing a hencoop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the darky, "the last time, jedge, you was ma lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."—*Baltimore American.*

All Correct.—The professional point of view is rarely that of the humanitarian. A passenger on a London omnibus calls out to the conductor:

"Ere, there! Whoa! There's an old chap fallen off the 'bus!"

"All right," responds the conductor, cheerfully. "'E's paid his fare!"—*London Sketch.*

Corrected.—At a dedication festival service at a country church the following announcement was made by the vicar: "The collections to-day will be devoted to the arch-fund, and not, as erroneously printed on the service papers, to the arch-fiend."—*London Daily News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 21.—Forty-five persons are reported killed and twenty-two injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Spanish River, Ont., Canada.

Floods in eastern and central France are causing immense damage.

January 22.—Paris is flooded by the rising of the Seine.

January 26.—The Paris floods cover one-fourth of the city, property damaged being estimated at $200,000,000.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 21.—The Department of Justice announces that it will prosecute the Beef Trust under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

January 25.—The House passes a bill creating a Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department.

The President publishes a statement to the effect that no indiscriminate prosecution of the trusts is contemplated by the Administration.

January 26.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation begins.

Representative Fowler brings in a resolution adding five members to the Rules Committee and eliminating the Speaker.

The House passes the Mann "White-slave" Bill.

In the Senate a resolution is introduced by Senator McCumber favoring a Government inquiry into the prices of food products.

January 27.—The Postal Savings Bank Bill, indorsed by the President, is introduced in the Senate.

GENERAL

January 21.—Thomas L. Lewis is reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America.

January 22.—Secretary Ballinger defends himself and attacks his critics in a speech at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

January 26.—The Federal inquiry into the meat-packing business is begun in Chicago.

The Government's Panama libel case against the New York *World* is dismissed by Federal Judge Hough at New York.

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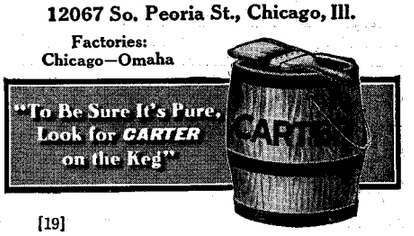

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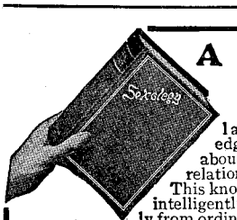

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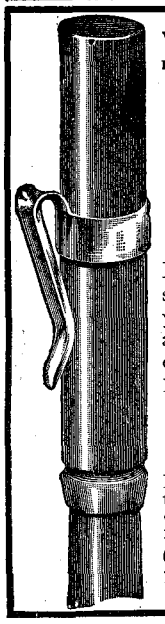

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"H. S. K.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"In speaking of a craft, such as book-binding, is it correct to use the expression 'executive ability'? For instance, may I say 'I have not the executive ability to originate designs, but could copy a given model'?"

The term "executive ability" refers to administrative power, the capacity for carrying into effect, as shown in the practical performance of a plan or project; but it is quite distinct from any talent for originating designs. This latter would more correctly be termed artistic ability, or talent. Your sentence might read, "I have not the faculty of originating designs, but could copy a given model."

"M. C. R.," New Haven, Conn.—"Is the word 'wood' in the following sentence a noun, 'This house is wood'?"

The word "wood" in this sentence may be parsed as a noun, in the objective case, object of the preposition "of" understood. The sentence may therefore be considered elliptical.

"S. F. H.," New York, N. Y.—"In using the interjection 'O' when is it correct to use the form 'Oh,' and when is it incorrect?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1210, col. 1, employs the following quotation from Wilson's "Punctuation" to illustrate the correct use of these two terms: "Between the interjections *O* and *oh* there exists an essential difference, which is frequently neglected even by some of our best writers. The former is properly prefixed to an expression in a direct address; but the latter ought never to be so employed. *O* should be used without the mark of exclamation immediately after it; but *oh*, sometimes with and sometimes without it, according to the construction and sense of the passage in which the word occurs."

"J. J. W. P.," Dow City, Ia.—A nautical almanac may be obtained from the Director of Nautical Almanac, Prof. M. Updegraff, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"A. C. H.," Hartford, Conn.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'A number of prior patents *has* been (or *have* been) issued'?"

The number of the verb in this sentence depends upon whether its subject "number" is singular or plural. The collective noun "number" is now conceded to be either singular or plural, according as the sense is singular or plural. If the separate or individual patents comprising the "number" are thought of, it is correct to use a verb in the plural, and the sentence may read, "A number of prior patents *have* been issued."

"T. A. C.," Live Oak, Fla.—"What is the number of the word 'grapefruit'? Should I say 'half a dozen grapefruits'?"

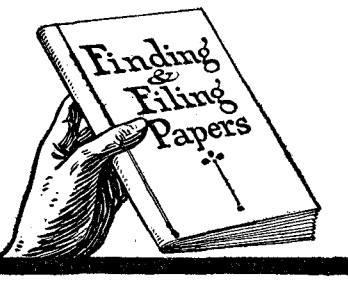
"Grapefruit" is a compound word which forms its plural regularly, that is, by simply adding *s* to the singular. Thus it is correct to say "half a dozen *grapefruits*."

"S. W.," Evening Shade, Ark.—"Is it correct to say, 'Either you or I *are* in the wrong'?"

Bullions' "English Grammar" states as follows in regard to this matter: "When substantives, taken separately, are of different persons, the verb agrees with the one next it; as, 'James or I *am* in the wrong.' 'Either you or he *is* mistaken.'" It is preferable, however, to avoid this awkward construction by a rearrangement of the sentence, such as, "Either you *are* mistaken, or I *am*." The construction, "Either you or I *are* in the wrong," is incorrect.

"G. W. R.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"Is 'New Year's afternoon' correct, and, if not, how should it be written?"

This expression is correct as written. There is the expression "New Year's day," and also "New Year's night," and hence, by analogy, "New Year's afternoon." "New Year" is the title of the first day of the year, and the word "day" need not necessarily be inserted.



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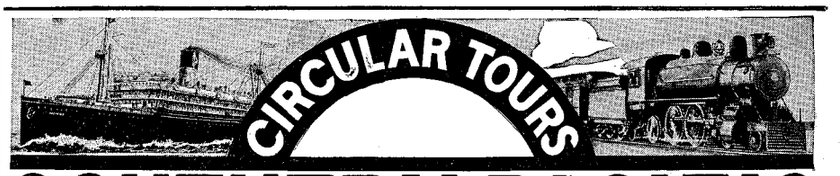

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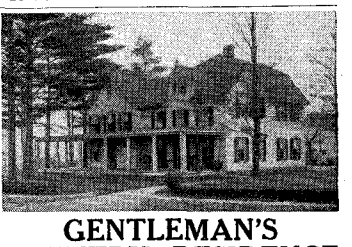

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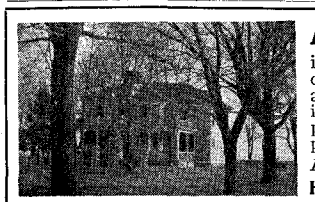

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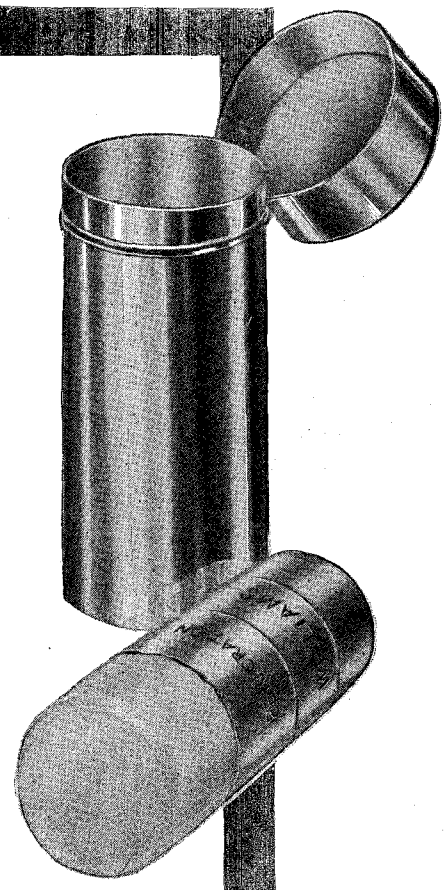

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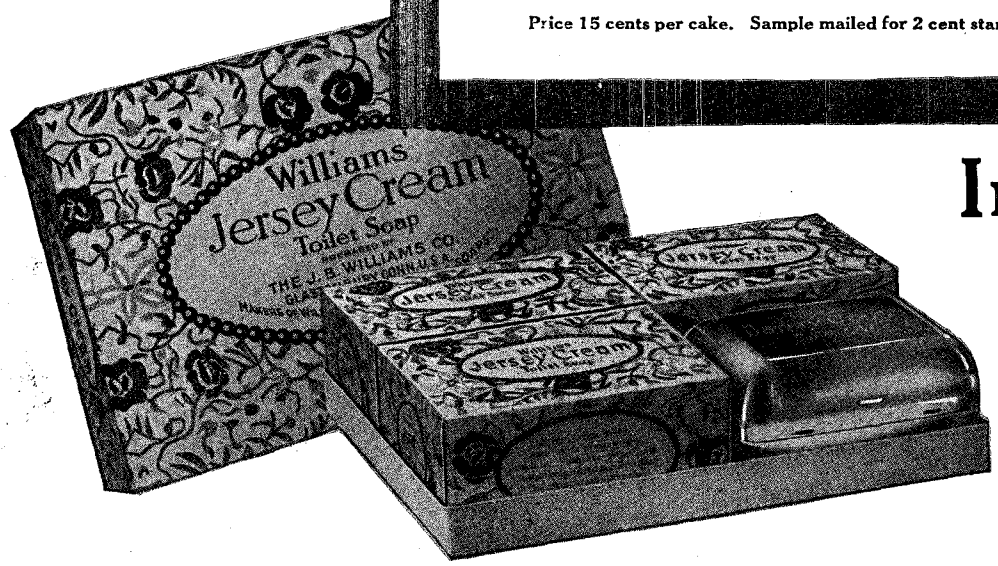

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